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SUDDEN RECALL OF EMIR FEISUL FROM LONDON TO MECCA

Departure Indicates Political Activity Among Arab Races—
Britain Thought Favorable to the Claims of King Hussein

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday) — Emir Feisul has been suddenly recalled to Mecca by his father, King Hussein of the Hedjaz, and leaves England on Friday by sea to present his report on the reception accorded to the Arab claims at the recent London conference. His recall is indicative of political activity among the Arab races, of which the visit of Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary to Egypt and Palestine, is another symptom. Mr. Churchill has recently had a consultation with Emir Abdullah, the brother of Emir Feisul, in order to acquaint himself still further with the Arab claims, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters that Mr. Churchill will be back in England with his report on Near Eastern affairs, which will be presented to the British Cabinet, before Emir Feisul reaches his own country, so that the two will meet.

It would seem as if the fighting between the Greeks and the Turks has dispelled the hope of the Arabian claims receiving consideration in the immediate future, but the recent conference in London between the allied representatives and the Arab spokesman has not been as barren of result as appears on the surface. The general reception accorded to Emir Feisul officially and unofficially in London has aroused a tangible feeling in Arabian circles that Britain will do all it can to carry out the pledges given to King Hussein to prevail upon him to enter the war against Turkey. King Hussein's Object

In Mesopotamia it is felt that Arab aspirations will receive full satisfaction, but whether Emir Feisul will be called to the throne is not yet clear. Possibly not Feisul but Abdullah will receive the honor. No indication exists regarding the future of the trans-Jordan area, but the Balfour declaration regarding Palestine still troubles King Hussein, who will stand out to the end for a national Arab government with equal citizenship for all sects and nationalities, but without privileged positions for any. Consciousness of the sincerity of British policy toward the Arab territories is keeping the Arabs quiet, the informant declared, pending the working out of a solution.

Syria, however, is a different matter, and the tone of the press in France is sufficient indication of the feeling that exists against a race whose national aspirations conflict with the aims of those who would make of Syria another Algeria. In spite of general indications, which on the surface have changed not at all since the London conference, there is still some ground for hope, how much is not revealed, that even at the hands of France the Arabs may obtain more consideration than they have hitherto had, and no surprise need be felt if the French Government consents to negotiate in the near future in Paris with a representative of King Hussein.

General Haddad's Success

General Haddad's handling of the Arabian case before Aristide Briand, Earl Curzon and Mr. Lloyd George in London at the House of Commons during the lull in the Peace Conference undoubtedly impressed the French Premier. General Haddad is persona grata in London and was in a strong position under the circumstances in which he was placed in that he warned the British Government unavailingly of the troubles that came upon the administration in Mesopotamia as a result of the post-war dissatisfaction of the native population. In marshaling certain facts, chiefly for Mr. Briand's benefit, he appealed to the French Premier to ask his two British colleagues whether the warning inherent in these facts could be neglected.

General Haddad told the three statesmen they were holding down Arabian territories with a number of troops greater in proportion to the civil population than the troops employed in former enemy countries—and Arabia was a friendly ally. There are 22,000 British, including non-combatants, in Mesopotamia, which has a population of only 2,500,000, 50,000 British in Palestine, in a population of 400,000, and in Syria the proportion of French troops to the Arab population is 160,000—including non-combatants 2,000,000.

APPOINTMENTS BY PRESIDENT HARDING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The appointment of Charles H. Burke of Pierre, South Dakota, formerly chairman of the House Indian Committee, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was announced yesterday by President Warren G. Harding. George H. Carter of Iowa was appointed Public Printer. Thomas Robertson of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents, and Capt. William A. Moffett of the navy a member of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

COSTA RICA THANKS THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Through Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, the Congress of Costa Rica has sent to the Department of State what constitutes a vote of thanks to the United States Government for the part it took in mediating the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica. The Vice-President has not received any communication from the Congress of Panama. The message to Mr. Coolidge was signed by Arturo Viallo, president of the Costa Rican Congress. It follows:

"I have the honor to communicate to you, so that you may be good enough to transmit it to the Department of State, the following resolution adopted yesterday by the Constitutional Congress of this Republic:

"Record a vote of gratitude to the Government of the United States of North America for its just, prompt and efficacious mediation in the happy settlement of the conflict, and manifest to the great North American people the adhesion of the Congress of Costa Rica to the rules of justice and liberty proclaimed by Washington and Monroe and lived up to by the American statesmen."

BRITISH PLANS TO PROTECT INDUSTRY

Opposition by Free Traders Ex-
pected to Government's Pro-
posals for Protecting Key In-
dustries, Soon to Be Introduced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Lively opposition by free trade members of the House of Commons may be anticipated when the government's proposals for the protection of key industries and prevention of dumping measure comes up for discussion next week. As a preliminary the government has issued in the form of a parliamentary White Paper the text of two ways and means resolutions which are to be moved in the Commons on Tuesday next preceding the introduction of the Safeguarding of Industries Bill.

Resolution one provides that, for a period of five years after the passing of the act, there shall be an import duty, equal to 33 1/3 per cent of the value of any articles imported under the following nine headings:

- A—Optical glass and instruments.
- B—Glassware and porcelain used in chemical laboratory work.
- C—Galvanometers, pyrometers and other scientific instruments, including gauges and measuring instruments of precision used in engineering machine shops.
- D—Wireless valves and vacuum tubes.
- E—Igniting magnetos and permanent magnets.
- F—Arc lamp carbons.
- G—Hosiery latch needles.
- H—Metallic tungsten, ferro-tungsten, and products thereof, and compounds of thorium, cerium and other rare metals.
- I—All synthetic organic chemicals other than synthetic organic dyestuffs, analytical reagents and other chemicals, including articles comprised in lists issued from time to time by the Board of Trade.

Resolution two provides for 33 1/3 per cent import duty of value of imported articles of any class or description in respect of which an order by the Board of Trade has been made.

Any such order may be made on the ground that the articles of the class or description in question are being sold or offered for sale in the United Kingdom at prices below the cost of production thereof, or at prices which, by reason of depreciation in the value of goods are manufactured, are below the prices at which similar goods can be profitably manufactured in the United Kingdom, and by reason thereof employment in any industry in the United Kingdom is being, or is likely to be, seriously affected.

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PRESIDENT ASKED TO AID SETTLEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Urging the President to use his executive influence to bring about a conference between the representatives of the railroads and their employees in an effort to settle the disputes which are now before the Railway Labor Board, B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday sent a telegram to President Harding, following the summoning of Chairman R. M. Barton of the board, and E. E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to Washington.

"Two million railroad workers and their millions of dependents," read the telegram, "are vitally interested in your efforts to effect a solution of the railroad problem. Obviously no policy or program that is unacceptable to them will be productive of the much-desired result of cooperation, and accordingly, therefore, we urge respectfully that we be given a voice in the determination of what is to be done."

GERMANS RELEASE AMERICANS
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The War Department has announced that Carl Neut and Fraps Zimmer, Americans imprisoned in Germany for an attempt to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdolt, draft deserter, were released at noon yesterday.

CRISIS NEARING IN RAILROAD PROBLEM

Some Government Officials See
Receivership Before July, With
Public Control Following,
Unless Action Is Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — While most of the people in the United States are believed by the Administration to be strongly opposed to government ownership, yet it is believed by some government officials that, if something is not done, the railroads will be in the receivers' hands before next July, and that there will be government ownership, or rather management, of a kind. Such a department as that of Commerce, which has been studying the relation of railroad rates to business, is frank at a standstill so far as reaching a conclusion as to how a remedy is to be effected is concerned. Raw materials simply will not stand the rates that now exist. A few reductions have had to be made to agricultural producers to prevent utter stagnation of production and consequent inconvenience and suffering, but on the whole the surface of the situation is not scratched.

The railroad managers are willing to consider rate reduction, indeed they profess themselves eager to do so, but only on the condition that wages can be sufficiently reduced to warrant their doing so. There is the dynamic of the readjustment problem. In any case, government officials admit, the Esch-Cummins act, from which much was expected, has failed. It has been proposed that the elimination of Section 15 of the act would help, but it is asserted by astute students of the situation that that would be only a makeshift and would not really solve the problem.

Roads Make Much of Plight

While conditions are gloomy enough, the railroad managers are believed to be unwilling to let that gloom be relieved in any way for the moment. There is and has been business depression. It is undoubtedly responsible for a part of the railroad predicament. Also, it works both ways—the railroad muddle helps to retard business. But, in any case, the railroad interests are making up much of their sorry plight with a bid based on it for relief.

In the report of the car service division of the American Railway Association, just issued, it is stated that the greatest number of surplus freight cars, that is, cars not required for the transportation of current traffic, in the history of American railroads, was recorded on March 23.

In part, this situation is due to the falling off in coal shipments, the coal industry being almost at a standstill. There was also a decline in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight, there being a decrease of more than 10,000 cars on March 19 from the previous week.

The President yesterday conferred with R. M. Barton, of the Railway Labor Board, and Edward E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, regarding the general features of the railroad situation, taking up the information in possession of the two boards bearing on rates and wages. The railway executives have already laid before the President arguments in favor of reduction of wages and readjustment of rules.

Figures for January

The contention of the railroads for relief is reinforced by the figures for January, the report filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission showing that the carriers during that month suffered a deficit of \$1,167,500, while 109 out of 202 railroads reported that they failed to earn the 6 per cent guarantee provided in the Transportation Act under the advanced rates.

Coincidently with the question of reducing wages or readjusting rules as a means of lessening the expenses of the railroads, there will be taken up by the President, Mr. Clark and Judge Barton, the question of whether a reduction in rates might not stimulate business to an extent that it would be a good thing to lower them. The trouble is that the railroads are saying that the more business they do, at least of certain kinds, the deeper in the hole they are.

Representatives of the employees continue to resist reduction in wages and insist that with proper management the railroads can pay the wages agreed upon. What the individual men may think it is difficult to learn. In defense of the national agreement it is stated by railroad labor leaders that a proper understanding with the men will prevent costly strikes and improve the character of the service. The "junking" of national agreements, it is declared, would cause chaos. The workers claim that the railroads want to adjust wages when things are at their worst, and to fix rates when they are at their best.

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NEWS SUMMARY

The report of the unofficial Committee of One Hundred on conditions in Ireland is biased and wholly misleading, according to a statement issued yesterday by the British Embassy in Washington. The Embassy statement, based on facts arrived at in conjunction with the British Foreign Office, after analysis and comparison, asserts that the report of the Villard committee is based almost entirely on the testimony of ex parte witnesses, the investigators having had no first hand access to the facts, and that such evidence as was adduced represented the views of extremists.

The railroad situation in the United States has become so critical, in the opinion of some government officials, that unless action is taken the roads will be in the hands of receivers before July, and some form of government control will follow. The Esch-Cummins Act is considered by many in Washington to have been a failure. President Harding conferred yesterday on the subject with the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railway Labor Board. The railroad managers are said to be agreeable to a reduction of rates, but say that this can be accomplished only if wages also are cut; while the workers, of course, are opposing with determination all proposals for lower pay.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, does not share the view that the Esch-Cummins Act is a failure. In an address in New York last night, he expressed the opinion that under the provisions of the act, with continued cooperation from the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railway managers that private ownership was on trial, there was hope that the roads might be kept in private hands and operated successfully.

Secretary Hughes is reported to be giving serious attention to the return of Charles. Insinuations made in certain quarters that there was French connivance is repudiated. While it is admitted by the "Echo de Paris," for example, that the policy toward Hungary last year gave rise to numerous personal errors, the French Government has always followed the line indicated by its duty to the Allies. The allegations of Charles that he believed he would obtain the approval of France should be rejected, although he appears to have behaved with naivete.

The "Matin" suggests that he may have been deceived by persons who sent him information from Paris and that he also made a mistake about the feeling in Hungary. Generally it is supposed that this coup d'état, which was insufficiently prepared, was dictated by fear that there are strong rival candidates for the throne. The Archdukes Frederick and Joseph, and above all Albert, dispute the hypothetical crown. Even Admiral Horthy, though a Legitimist, is held to have personal aspirations. These rivals will have improved chances if the attempt of Charles finally fails.

Certainly the lack of decision of the western statesmen deserves criticism. The Trianon Treaty is still unratified. All kinds of ineffectual initiatives have been taken. It is pointed out that Jugo-Slavia still occupies portions of Hungarian territory to which the treaty gives it no right. While Europe remains in an unsettled state these disturbances are always possible.

Little Entente Hostile

What is regarded as particularly grave is the possibility of Charles leaving Switzerland, traversing Austria and entering Hungary without being perceived. This exploit, when the passport system is so severe, seems to indicate a certain complaisance on the part of individuals. Not only is the entente definitely antagonistic to the restoration, but the whole of Hungary's neighbors are resolved to prevent, by force of arms if necessary, a return to the Hapsburg monarchy.

There is, first, the accord between Tzeccho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, which is clear on this point, and then there is the agreement with Rumania in the same sense. There exists also an understanding between Italy and Tzeccho-Slovakia, and the Austrian Republic has in writing registered the same decision. Obviously, if the present adventure passes without serious consequences, these neighbors of Hungary will be entitled to demand stronger guarantees for the future, for they are directly menaced by a monarchial restoration, which would inflame the imperialistic intentions already denounced on all hands.

There can be no reasonable doubt that France and England will assist these countries, because the return of Charles, after King Constantine, might be the signal for the return of Ferdinand to Bulgaria and the Kaiser to Germany. It is doubtful whether Charles will be permitted to reside again in Switzerland. The King of Spain is being asked to allow him to take up his residence in Spain.

Lively opposition by the free trade members of the House of Commons is expected when the government's proposals for protection of key industries and the prevention of dumping come up next week. An import duty for five years equal to 33 1/3 per cent of the value of certain imported articles is suggested.

The subject of errant monarchs crops up again in the recall to Mecca from London of the Emir Feisul, who may be asked by Great Britain to rule in Mesopotamia. Whether he or his brother Abdullah will be called to a throne, however, is not yet certain. It is known, however, that King Hussein still looks to an Arab government in Palestine with "equal citizenship for all sects and nationalities, but without privileged positions for any."

Incidentally, it has been shown that in Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia the number of troops of Britain and France are greater in proportion to the civil population than the troops employed in the former enemy countries.

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HUNGARIAN CRISIS RAISES NEW ISSUES

Nations of Little Entente Declare
Hostility to Any Restoration
of Monarchy as Result of
Former Emperor's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday)—It is by no means certain that the Hungarian adventure is finished. Reports indicate that the army is taking the side of former Emperor Charles. The conduct of General Lehar appears somewhat dubious. More support than the earlier dispatches announced appears to be given, or about to be given, to the former monarch. There is much agitation in diplomatic circles.

All the central European countries are in a ferment and negotiations are being pursued between Prague, Vienna, Rome, Bucharest and Belgrade. The expulsion of Charles is demanded. Members of the little entente, which was formed last year precisely in view of this eventuality, have declared to the Hungarian Government that the establishment of Charles on the throne will be regarded as a legitimate cause of war. Jugo-Slavia in particular is concentrating troops. French Connivance Repudiated

French diplomacy is opposed to the return of Charles. Insinuations made in certain quarters that there was French connivance is repudiated. While it is admitted by the "Echo de Paris," for example, that the policy toward Hungary last year gave rise to numerous personal errors, the French Government has always followed the line indicated by its duty to the Allies. The allegations of Charles that he believed he would obtain the approval of France should be rejected, although he appears to have behaved with naivete.

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The report recommends that the existing commercial treaty with Japan be so amended as to give to Japanese nationals residing in the United States the same civil rights enjoyed by the nationals of other countries residing in America and that the existing Japanese-American "gentlemen's agreement" be revised so as to exclude Japanese immigration to the United States and Hawaii, but admitting it, as heretofore, to the Philippines Islands.

It is pointed out by the Embassy that the report of the Villard committee is based almost entirely on the testimony of ex parte witnesses, the investigators having had no first hand access to the facts, and that such evidence as was brought forward in the hearings represented the views of extremists.

Original Plan Adhered to

An analysis of the report of the Villard committee which brought forth the reply on behalf of the British Government discloses that it follows exactly the pattern which it was expected would be followed when the personnel of the investigating body was made known. It started

admittedly holding extreme views. It is biased and wholly misleading, both in its general conclusions and in the statements it contains in matters of detail.

The facts speak for themselves.

Ireland, so far from being a devastated country, is the most prosperous part of the United Kingdom, and probably of the whole of western Europe. Separate trade statistics for the various parts of the United Kingdom, forming as they do one fiscal unit, are not readily available, but a reliable index to the general prosperity of the country can be found in the returns of deposits in joint stock banks, which have increased as follows:

"1914—£147,000,000.

"1919—£168,000,000.

"1920—£200,000,000.

"This prosperity continues, and is only affected in a very minor degree, and that mainly in the north by the general industrial depression.

Reprisals and Crimes

The report of the committee lays stress on so-called reprisals, and ignores the fact that before even the Irish propagandists suggested, in September, 1920, that reprisals were taking place, 92 policemen, 12 soldiers, and 22 civilians had been murdered in cold blood, and 159 policemen, 56 soldiers, and 74 civilians wounded in most cases without a chance of defending themselves. By the same date, 1200 buildings had been burned and wholly destroyed.

Sinn Fein has established its position by the terror of the revolver, which has silenced the moderate opinion of the vast majority of Irishmen. It desires to claim for the Irish Republican army the status of belligerents, ignoring the fact that the members of that force constantly, indeed invariably, violate the laws of war as recognized by every civilized community, in a manner which, according to the same laws, justifies the penalty of death for all offenders. Their methods are those of the assassin, their deadly work is done by stealth, by persons in the garb of civilians, who move about under the protection of the law until the moment comes for the attack, and who, immediately after killing their victim, revert to the aspect and demeanor of peaceful citizens. Expanding bullets are frequently employed by these Sinn Feiners. Increasing pressure by crown forces has succeeded in forcing them more and more to abandon the method of individual assassination in favor of organized attack by armed bands, but the furtive character of their activities still continues.

Crown Forces Not Blameless

"That the crown forces, under almost incredible provocation patiently borne during many months, have on some occasions broken the bonds of discipline and committed unjustifiable acts of violence is not denied, but to say such acts have been ordered, encouraged or condoned by the British Government is absolutely false. The interests which suffer most by acts of indiscipline are those of the government itself.

The actual facts with regard to specific points raised in the report of the committee are as follows:

"The total ration strength of the crown forces is \$1,000. The antecedents of all recruits are carefully investigated, and no man of known bad character is retained for a moment.

"There has been no indiscriminate killing; men have been shot through failing to halt when challenged by sentries, and innocent persons, including women and children, have suffered death or wounds in course of armed conflict resulting from unprovoked attacks made by Sinn Feiners upon forces of the crown in crowded streets. Apart from these and similar inadvertent casualties, the record of the crown forces is absolutely clean so far as women and children are concerned.

Crimes Charged to Extremists

"Reports of torturing prisoners have been completely disproved wherever attempt was made to bring forward tangible evidence.

"There are the strongest grounds for attributing to extreme Sinn Feiners the murders of prominent Republicans, such as Lord Mayor McCurtain of Cork and the Mayor and Aldermen of Limerick.

"The practice recently adopted of carrying hostages has entirely fulfilled its sole purpose, namely to minimize murderous attacks of the crown forces and to prevent loss of life. Captured documents show clearly its restraining effect. No woman has ever been carried as a hostage.

"The military authorities have destroyed, as a legitimate penalty, the property of persons who are known to have been able to prevent serious outrage but did not do so.

"Fines are not levied on towns and villages.

"Some months ago the authority of the law had been entirely overridden throughout a large part of Ireland. This is no longer the case. So-called Sinn Fein courts have everywhere ceased to function, and there are no Republican civil officers who are not in hiding. The regular assize courts were held throughout Ireland in the month of March.

"The votes polled by the Sinn Fein or Republican Party at the general election in 1918 represented, in spite of widespread intimidation, less than half a million out of an electorate of nearly 2,000,000. In addition, they secured 23 uncontested seats, but the total electorate of the constituencies concerned, which was by no means entirely Sinn Fein, was less than 450,000."

POLL TAX FOR WOMEN

MONTPELIER, Vermont—Governor Harrington has signed a bill that will levy a poll tax upon women as well as upon men. The effect of the measure will be to cut in half the present poll tax paid by the men. In this State each town and city determines its own tax.

COAL STRIKE NOW THOUGHT CERTAIN

British Miners Call in Assistance of Railwaymen and Transport Workers in Effort to Push Nationalization Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—

Although eleventh-hour demands are being made to obtain a settlement of the crisis in the coal industry, it seems altogether likely that the miners' desperate decision to flood the mines by withdrawal of the enginemen and pumpmen will become effective at midnight tonight unless sufficient volunteers are recruited for this work. As cabled to The Christian Science Monitor last night, the miners' leaders have issued these orders, and in this morning's press their action is characterized as "suicidal." Literal obedience to his order would mean that many mines would never again open, and others would take months to restore before work in them could be resumed.

Fortunately, however, this incredible folly is not likely to result in the pumps stopping, except in perhaps a few isolated cases, as a highly placed authority stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the British Board of Trade has already approached both the War Office and the Admiralty with a view of ascertaining what help can be given to save the vital industry of Great Britain.

In the case of the sectional strike of Yorkshire miners in 1919, when naval ratings kept the pumps going, and so saved the pits, the informant stated that the same procedure will in all probability be followed in this instance, and help will be distributed, as far as it will go. Furthermore, it is not anticipated (despite the orders) that all the enginemen and pumpmen will obey their leaders in this matter, owing to the high sense they entertain regarding their duty by the pits. The informant also stated that, some time since, in view of the approaching crisis, offers were made to pumpmen and enginemen regarding their wages, by which it was hoped to retain their services and keep the pits from flooding.

Owners Give Lowest Terms

In some quarters, it is thought that the owners have not said their last word, but The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the Mining Association of Great Britain that, with the exception of minor revisions in Durham and the midland districts' scale of wages, the owners have stated their lowest offers and are quite willing for their case to be laid out with the fullest publicity.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands from information received that the approximate rates of pay, with the proposed changes in various districts on the basis of a five shift week, are as follows:

District	Average weekly wage today	Average weekly wage offered
Scotland	93 2	73 2
Northumberland	93 2	69 0
Durham	87 0	69 0
South Wales	103 0	65 0
Cumberland	94 9	47 9
Yorkshire	97 9	85 2
South Yorkshire	97 9	85 2
Lancashire and Cheshire	84 10	64 10
Leicester	89 1	89 1
Midlands	76 10	63 1

On these figures, it was stated that the industry for April will show a dead loss, which can only be overcome as the trade of the country generally improves.

Allied Unions Consulted

Owing to the firm attitude adopted by the owners, accompanied as it is by the determination of the government to adhere to its decision regarding decontrol, the miners have now called the railwaymen's and transport workers' unions to their assistance.

The miners' executive held a meeting lasting one and one-half hours this morning, and adjourned to attend a conference with the other unions at Unity House. It has been announced that a special delegate meeting of the unions affiliated to the Transport Workers Federation has been called for next Tuesday for the purpose of dealing with the situation. The National Union of Railways has also called a delegate meeting for next Wednesday for the same purpose.

In the absence of J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the Railways' Union, who is at Amsterdam, C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary, stated that the railway executive is deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation and regards the position as being the prelude to a general attempt of the employers to destroy the national basis for all three branches of the "triple alliance" and to reduce wages.

Harry Gosling, president of the Transport Workers Federation, is

similarly impressed, and considers the action of the owners as an attempt to get back to the old days of district settlement, which would affect transport workers in the same way as the miners. Although Mr. Lloyd George is still at The Chequers, he is keeping in touch with the situation by telephone with Sir Robert Horne.

BIG DEPARTMENTS IN BRITAIN CLOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—

Ministries of Food, Shipping and Munitions Go Out of Existence to Be Followed Immediately by End of Coal Control

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—

Gradually the shackles which were riveted on business during the war are being broken, and today three of the largest business enterprises undertaken by the British Government, namely the Ministries of Food, Shipping and Munitions, came to an end.

The Ministry of Food has dealt with the immense turnover of £1,200,000,000.

It was first installed under Lord Rhondda, who successfully provided the nation's food, despite the submarine menace, and instituted the system of rationing which worked out successfully without undue hardship to the people.

The Ministry of Shipping, which was throughout under the charge of Sir Joseph Maclay, was responsible for the transportation of immense volumes of munitions and foodstuffs, in addition to 33,000,000 troops. Of its total expenditure of £750,000,000, about £650,000,000 will be recovered, the remaining liquidation will be completed by the Board of Trade.

The Ministry of Munitions was established with Mr. Lloyd George as first Minister under Mr. Asquith's Administration. The former foresaw that the needs of the British army were much greater than those forecasted by the military advisers of the government, and especially in big guns. By greatly increasing the War Office orders, Mr. Lloyd George was able not only to supply the needs of the British armies, but also to send a surplus to the Allies. Government control of coal also ceases today, and the only controls remaining are those on liquor and railways.

PRESIDENT TO SEE AMNESTY COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—President Harding yesterday announced that he would receive the political amnesty committee, which desires to make representations on behalf of political prisoners, on Wednesday morning, April 13.

The political amnesty committee is composed of delegates from trade unions, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the American Civil Liberties Union, and various other civic groups. These delegates, coming from all parts of the country, will meet in Washington on April 13, the second anniversary of Eugene V. Debs' imprisonment, when they will present an amnesty petition to Congress. The petition is said to contain more names than any other petition ever presented in the history of the nation. The textile district council of Philadelphia, with 15,000 textile workers, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, the North Star Lodge of the International Association of Machinists, the Central Labor Union of Evansville, Indiana, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have sent in many thousands of names.

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, said yesterday that he expected to confer with members of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the subject of political prisoners and other related matters.

BUSINESS CONFERENCE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York—A national conference of big business for the purpose of restoring prosperity and business stability was proposed to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a letter sent to him yesterday by the Railway Business Association from its convention here. This association furnishes railroad supplies. The letter urged a system of government and railroad financing enabling large buyers to take advantage of price and labor conditions in dull times and check business depression, or avoid it by the resulting support of the market.

"The reason they advance," said Mr. Lemke, "is because the Socialistic tendencies of North Dakota have brought the name of Dakota into disrepute, and they wish to rid themselves of the stigma."

"In the face of this claim stands the fact that South Dakota is following in the footsteps of her sister to the north. She has a new state banking bill up before the next session of the Legislature, a new home-building bill, and has bought a state coal mine in North Dakota.

"The fact is the people of South

TELEPHONE RATE INCREASE STANDS

New York Supreme Court Justice Declines to Interfere With Issuance of April Bills for Service on the New Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York—Justice Edward J. Gavegan of the Supreme Court declined to interfere with the issuance of the April bills for service of the New York Telephone Company, based on the increased rates, which the company sent out as soon as Justice Newburgh vacated the preliminary stay on the order to show cause in the action started by the City of New York to restrain the company from putting the new rates in effect.

Since last October, a complaint of the New York Telephone Company has been pending before the Public Service Commission for the second district against the former rates. But when the company found that the new Public Service Act, signed by Gov. N. L. Miller, would put the determination of the question in the hands of the new board, they suddenly discovered that the commission had jurisdiction to decide the case without a hearing and render new rates available at once, pending final decision on the league here.

The league submits that if the district attorneys had made any serious attempt to carry out the enforcement features of the state law respecting the sale of liquor during the last year, they might be accepted as experts on the operation of a state prohibition law. The record shows they have no experience which gives real value to their objection. Their tardy request for an amendment requiring the measure to go back and again go through both houses in the latter days of the session, looks so much like deliberate obstructive tactics to put the whole question in jeopardy that grave suspicion is aroused as to the sincerity of their belief in the value of the amendment.

"If liquor cases must first come before the kind of magistrates who have been expressing their contempt of the law itself when they release prisoners charged with its violation, there will not be much even for the Court of Special Sessions to do. Juries, in the long run, responsive to public sentiment, but Tammany-controlled magistrates of the caliber of those now sitting in this city know their master's voice, and that master is not the public.

"If the district attorneys will do their utmost to secure adequate sentences when convictions are secured, and will use the injunction feature, which they might have been using all the past year under the federal law, and will do everything within their power actually to stop the outlaw traffic, instead of accepting fines that constitute a de facto judicial license, they may not experience such congestion in the courts as they fear. If they bring about a genuine enforcement of prohibition, using the federal processes to supplement their own efforts, they will not have on their hands so many of the other sort of criminals that they insist now constitute the first claim upon their attention."

COTTON LIMIT BILL KILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office COLUMBIA, South Carolina—The lower house of the General Assembly has killed, 71 to 35, a bill to limit the cotton acreage in South Carolina this year to not more than one out of three acres planted in all crops. The chief opposition to the measure came from the farmers, who complained that their personal liberties were being invaded.

Mr. Hughes said that the United States would cease to be a surplus grain producing country within a few

Dakota will not allow the State's name to be changed. They regard the old name with too much veneration to change it, even in honor of so great a statesman as Theodore Roosevelt, and they will be pretty likely to deal severely with this small group of self-seeking politicians who would trade upon their credulity."

ENFORCEMENT LAW DELAY OPPOSED

New York Anti-Saloon League Criticizes Attitude of District Attorneys as Obstructive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois—Protest against the failure to have The Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's paper, or any other publication on file in the Chicago Public Library would be much more to be expected than that objection should be made to such papers being accessible to the public there. This was the statement made by Carl B. Roden, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor if any protests had been received by the library against The Dearborn Independent being kept on the library's shelves.

Although New Jersey dries made a strong point of insisting on a similar provision in the New Jersey enforcement law, and won it, William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the league here, said:

"The league submits that if the district attorneys had made any serious attempt to carry out the enforcement features of the state law respecting the sale of liquor during the last year, they might be accepted as experts on the operation of a state prohibition law. The record shows they have no experience which gives real value to their objection. Their tardy request for an amendment requiring the measure to go back and again go through both houses in the latter days of the session, looks so much like deliberate obstructive tactics to put the whole question in jeopardy that grave suspicion is aroused as to the sincerity of their belief in the value of the amendment.

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Mr. Ford Seeks Injunction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CLEVELAND, Ohio—Henry Ford's suit against the City of Cleveland asking for an injunction to restrain the city from prohibiting the sale in Cleveland streets of his weekly paper, The Dearborn Independent, has been set for April 9 in the United States Court here by Judge D. C. Westover. The suit asks for an injunction to restrain Police Frank Smith, to restrain from preventing the circulation of the paper.

The cases of six vendors of the paper, arrested on March 15, have been continued in police court until after the hearing of the injunction suit.

These defendants were arrested under a city ordinance which prohibits the circulation of matter tending to incite or to disturb the peace. Counsel for Ford, in filing suit, cited the state and federal constitutions as giving the right of free speech. The city also has prohibited the sale of Facts, a rival paper of The Dearborn Independent.

JOINT WATERWAY HEARINGS END

*An odd man, lady!**Every man is odd.*

Mose, the Newsboy

Probably the best-known person in our city of some hundred thousand populations is Mose, the newsboy. He began crying papers about fifty years ago. Mose was then so small that he seemed almost obliterated by his bundle of papers. But he had a keen young face and a foghorn voice that rose above the traffic and the cries of his rivals.

There was, moreover, something singularly persuasive in the mellow tones of Mose's lilting call. You may have had no thought of reading the news, you may have been hurried and concerned with other things, but the moment that Mose's cry broke on your ears you turned around automatically and bought a paper. It seemed the most natural action imaginable, indeed the only decent and logical thing to do.

Mose acknowledged your patronage with a beaming politeness that held a hint of potential friendship.

If you were a man he smiled with comradely warmth and a gay salute. Whoever you were he flipped the paper into your hand and returned your change with a deftness that seemed like magic.

Then on went Mose, the sonorous, long-drawn cry resounding beyond him like a vast banner of sound. There was no mistaking the call which no aspiring rival was ever able to imitate or surpass.

Mose had a quick eye for faces. Before you had bought a half-dozen papers from him he had you "spotted" and would sing out, "Here's yer News, Mister," or, "Here's yer Tribune, Lady," with the blithe grace of an old acquaintance.

Persons of distinction in town were soon known by name to the alert news vendor. "Here's yer News, Mister Blank," he would announce, with such a mixture of pride and deference that his customer always felt subtly flattered.

In time it came to be a derogatory reflection on the fame of any local celebrity if Mose did not know him. The most popular newsboy in the city was a good pal as well as a good business hustler. Many a less successful boy could testify to Mose's helpfulness when help was really needed. But Mose had his mother and young brother beside himself to support. It behooved him to look well to his profits.

So the years slipped around and Mose's voice grew more resonant and exuberant, and Mose himself outrivaled and dominated the bundle of papers. He met trains at the Union Station, and travelers came to recognize the jovial vendor with pleasure. Summer and winter, sunny or gray, the voice

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
His cry resounded like a vast banner of sound

had always a note of confidence and cheer. When Mose cried the local headlines there was the drama of passing events in his rolling cadences. And when he recited off his list of outside city papers he injected a lure of romance into the mere jingle of the names.

Another mark of distinction aside from his unmistakable voice was the half-opened rose that he always wore in his buttonhole. Business was never too dull or too rushing for Mose to neglect this detail of his personal appearance. The coat might be shabby, the nosegay was fresh and fragrant.

After a while Mose started a news stand, a tiny room on a busy corner, well stocked with papers and magazines. Morning and evening his voice was still heard on the streets, but with less and less frequency as the business of the stand grew. In the little shop the newsboy was even more courteous than elsewhere. This was his own particular realm, and he was proud to have you enter it. He took infinite pains to satisfy your slightest wish. "If we haven't got what you want, why we'll get it—anything that's published," was his

reassuring promise. He opened the door for you and bowed you out as if you were his personal guest.

Did the courtesy and the confidence and the hearty good nature pay? Well, for some reason or other Mose prospered. He became known by business men as a shrewd investor in real estate. His name appeared on lists of local charity contributors. Mose knew how it felt to be at the bottom. Having started his career with a few pennies he was keenly aware of the value of money and the pinch of poverty. In time he was known as probably the richest newsboy in America.

Mose quit selling papers on the street but he never forgot his old street cry. You might see him at the Union Station looking after a shipment of magazines or lugging a stack of Sunday papers under his arm. With a gay twinkle in his sharp, black eyes he would let out his old boyish call, a booming, deep-chested chant that flowed about him and caught the ears of the crowd.

"There goes Mose," somebody would remark and people turned to watch his triumphant march up the street to the news stand. If you stopped for a paper he flicked it toward you and juggled your change with the same nonchalant deftness. He bowed, he thanked you with his old-time politeness.

Mose now owns and lives in one of the finest houses in town. Naturally, he motors to business. But he is just as alert to the demands of his job, just as much interested in the romance of the news, and apparently just as glad to sell a customer a paper as in the days when he was a ragged urchin gathering in his meager crop of pennies. And he still wears a half-open rose in his buttonhole.

THE BREAKERS AT SUNSET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The glory of sunset in cloudless southern California is not in the sky but in the seaside foam. At the moment when the slowly flattening sun comes to rest on the horizon, the ocean spreads abroad its richest mantle, dazzling as gem work but softly toned and interwoven into perfect harmony. The retreating breaker slides down over sibilant stones, dragging a veil of lacy violet, and the incoming breaker bursts into a spray of jewels.

This moment of mingled day and night is the supreme moment of the sun bather. As he strides out into the ceaseless swing and sway of colored waters, the sunset breeze blows fresh from thousands of miles at sea, lifting his hair and tossing little locks of foam from advancing wave crests. On and out he goes, with the lilac foam about him stretching out of sight to right and left. The air grows cooler. Strangeness and mystery are walking on the waves with advancing twilight. He feels that he is stepping into a magic world of unknown and unrecorded beauty. He may have been here a hundred times before, but the witchery of the hour and of the restless dance of dyes will seem to him new and barely credible.

He soon begins to feel the tug of the undertow and to struggle with the weight and rush of the breaker still untamed by land, but in this elemental strife and in the chanting of the tide there is for him only a heightened joy. He reaches at last the line where the combbers break. A hundred yards out to sea a long, low ridge of darkened water forms itself and comes rolling, traveling on a deeply sunk foot and carrying its proud head higher and higher against the sinking sun, impelled from behind and borne along from beneath by yearning for the shore. The breeze is pushing against its shoulder, the waters behind are climbing its back to see, and it climbs and mounts and towers, tossing bright foam against the sunset, racing steadily landward at a pace which seems at once deliberate and swift.

The breaker's inner surface has grown smooth as dark green polished marble, veined with streaks and splotches of foam. And now, as it rushes onward, it begins very slowly to curl inward at the top. At the very crest, for an instant or two before the whole mass topples, there rides a quivering razor-edge of jeweled water which gives to the quickened eye of the bather beneath it a sense of great eagerness governed by perfect poise. Very swiftly the wave comes on, but steadily still as the march of ages, sweeping higher and higher as it runs until, to the man below, it is like a mountain of irresistible bulk and power. And then, slowly, with a long and laud plume, this marvel of evanescent color and form and speed crashes down into gorgeous ruin, with a majestic chorus of deep bass voices and a mighty smother of foam.

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After the breaker has crumbled and the water sways back to the level once more and only a few lost wavelets are fumbling distractedly here and there, comes the moment of perfect beauty. Then falls the deepest lavender upon the wide plain of foam and the delicate edge of water lapping along the land is tinged with lilac. Standing with only his head above the foam and looking toward the sun along the water's surface, the bather sees one of the fairy sights of nature. Millions of foam bubbles are bursting there and tossing up their tiny balloons of spray, millions of minute water drops are prismatic in the level rays of the sun. Over the entire surface before him he sees emeralds and amethysts and rubies. Instinctively, he holds up his hand in the last ray of sunshine to see whether it has not been stained some rich and unbelievable hue by immersion in such a sea of colors. And then the sun drops suddenly below the keen-edged sky line, the foam bells suddenly fade, and the fairy dance is done.

CONSISTENCY IN CAPS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Twas no easy matter to receive a visit from Grandmamma in the 1740's. She could well remember the days of King Charles II, and as she, like all the ladies that were not openly Jacobite, was a good Tory, she kept the ways of youth and appeared at an evening, in a commodity, or high cap of wired lace and muslin, which was the high fashion of the 1680's. She remembered well how this head-dress came in, putting the loose rings worn by Lely's ladies to flight, and how it was named at Fontanges after the favorite of the Grand Monarque, a name it bears in France to this day. Grandmamma had never forgotten Mr. Addison for making mock at the stately commode, or his gibes at the ladies "once very near seven feet high, who now want some inches of five"; and she would have much to say on the fine manners of her youth, and the evil of the modern leveling ways, where a fine lady would wear a flat, muslin cap, like a dairy maid, and cram a hat atop of it for all the world like the milkmaids of London at a May-Day dance, in place of the good old-fashioned hood. Whether the cap had strings, or streamers, or no such ornament, whether it were all of muslin or bordered with needle-run lace, all was one to her; none but Kitty Queensbury, whose head Prior's compliments had fairly turned, wore such a thing in good Queen Anne's days; but Polly Peachum and "The Beggar's Opera" had set all the world a-newgating, and they were all for caps in place of the stately—she could not add—the convenient commode which His Majesty had approved when shewasyoung.

In another 30 years, when Grandmamma's daughter was herself a grandmamma, she clung in her turn to the flat cap as a mark of old-world dignity when all the ladies were set upon the big mob-cap. Not that, as she was free to confess, there was not something attractive—coquettish even—in its drooping borders; but 'twas a profanation of your fine Flanders lace to run it round the border of a mere cap, to peep at the gentlemen under; but then it had to be washed and got up every day, and no lace worth calling lace could bear such handling. And the ribbons and flowers too, stuck into them here and there for all the world like an advertisement of a milliner's shop! She, like her friend Mrs. Nolteken, boasted herself "above the fleeting whimsies of a depraved fashion," and appeared in a plain cap with plated flaps, which were of point-lace on state occasions, of India muslin for daily wear.

But worst was to come, and semi-circles of muslin edged with lace, for all the world like a cartwheel, covered the ears and hid all but the nose from the admirer who would catch a glimpse of a lovely profile. This was sheer waste away of opportunities; and to put a beaver hat as big as a wheelbarrow atop, with 10 yards of ribbon quilled and bunched around it—why, it was sheer blatant canaille, and Queen Caroline would never have borne such doings at her court. In her day ladies' heads were of a size with their bodies; now they looked as overloaded as a coster's cart; but what could one expect when the sex had taken to painting pictures, and women showed their works at this new-fangled Academy?

Not that a plain mob-cap need be altogether unbecoming in a child. There was Mr. Reynolds' "Miss Penelope Boothby" at that same Academy, and a pretty little maid enough she looked in her muslin cap and kerchief; but Mr. Hogarth's children were prettier by far, as that family piece on the wall there might show, which was held to be one of his best pictures, and showed her and her children as they were. And another thing, these fine ladies of today never give a thought to our caps stayed on of themselves, being fitted neatly to the head with a ribbon; but these great muslin caps must be stuck to the head with great black corking pins.

Humor next brought word of the vagaries of the Hon. Mrs. Damer; how that well-born and beautiful lady had forsaken the masque and the dance, and was become a worker in wet clay, wore a mob cap to keep the dust of the marble from her hair, and an apron to preserve her silk gown and embroidered slippers; and with a hammer of iron in one hand, and a chisel or steel in the other, had begun to carve heads in marble." What a lady of quality tie up her head like a housemaid, and use tools like a man? The world must surely come to an end after such doings; and when the Bastille fell, and Liberty, Equality and Fraternity became the order of the day, Grandmamma, with a sinister glance at the puffed and decorated cap of her daughter, and at the bare head and ringlets of the children at her side, could only repeat with more emphasis than ever the solemn words, I told you so. And it was undeniably true—most unsatisfactorily true to her daughter's feelings—that such caps stood in the way of family affection.

The schoolboy—the pet grandson of the family, and the pride of Grandmamma's heart—burst into the room the next moment and flung his arms about his mother's neck. "My dear, you tumble my cap," with a hasty disengaging of the arms, followed his greeting; and Grandmamma's chance has come again. "In my young days our children could hug us as they liked, and we were glad of it," she says severely; and even has a kindly smile for the boy, when he breaks in unprovoked with, "Grandmamma, how strange you must have looked in that funny little cap," pointing at the sacred family piece aforesaid: "I am glad Mamma doesn't wear such a thing, or Sister Fanny either."

And Granny only smiles, for she remembers suddenly her mother telling her of the lady with the Vandycy dress who came to the Grange in 1675 or thereabouts, and rebuked her seriously for speaking of her monstrous

dress—"en close bouche n'enire point monche; remember that, my child," says she, "and if your eyes see what you mistake, let your tongue have the courtesy to remain silent." And she takes the lesson to heart, and smiles at her daughter and at the boisterous grandson; and the daughter sets her own cap afresh, and tries to think that when little Fanny there is grown up, that milliner's masterpiece may seem old-fashioned even to her, and draws thence the lesson never learned by her own mother and grandmother, that every generation has a right to its own taste. So that, when caps went out and têtes à la grecque came in a few years later, she dared to follow the fashion of the day and go bare-headed for the first time in her life. And her reward was the love and confidence of the children now men and women grown; for she had learned her lesson, and found that there were better things in life than consistency, or even caps.

reporter." But he would be wrong again. His big boss had been all cordiality. He enjoyed the walk I gave him. And he wanted to answer my editor's question. Oh, the things I might write if secretaries would let their big bosses speak!

But they won't, unless goaded into it. I've been trying for a week now to penetrate my way to Thomas Edison. Does he himself read my letters? I can only hope so. For his secretary, quite likely, is not the sort I said I met today. Because I never really met that sort. Probably I never will. They don't exist, except for purposes of introductions to such articles as this.

A HEDGE PARSLEY GUIDE BOOK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A new set of guide books to replace the existing givers of bird's-eye views is a thing I want. It shall be called the Hedge Parsley series of guides to the Home Counties and the first volume shall deal with Surrey.

The hedge parsley grows in hedges by the side even of dusty roads along which we roll in motor cars, until its whiteness is turned to a brownness and the star dust of its delicate blossoms is culled. Its family name is umbelliferaceae, having long ago dropped the "r" which was theirs by right, for every member of that family grows as an open umbrella. It is only a common flower and indeed it grows in such great quantities that we never look at it at all. That again is because we take the bird's-eye view of life and beautiful things. To the man in the hedge, that great elephant of a bird, the Handley Page for example, hedge parsley simply does not exist, but pick a small piece and take it home and put it in a delicate yellow miniature vase and it will banish the Bond Street carnations and roses for many days.

Nothing can be quite as uninteresting as a mass of dusty hedge parsley as it grows by the roadside. It is only by a process of arrangement that we can think beauty into a piece of it when we have brought it home. In essence Box Hill is nothing at all but just such an uninteresting thing as a ditchfull of this ubiquitous plant; but if you go down one of the paths through the left-hand woods you will come across a stretch of the best willow-herb in the world, six feet high and hidden entirely from the unwarmed wanderer on the hill. There are certain evening lights wherein the long scope takes on an emerald color and a prettiness which adds mystery and vagueness to the continent of pigeon blue which is Leith Hill and Broadmoor. There are one or two places where the curve of the ground and the chance grouping of straggling trees stand out against skies distempered with changing glows so that the art of a Chinese landscape painter lives before you. Only one or two such places there are. It is not an attribute of the hill itself any more than beauty is found undisguised in the hedge parsley mass, they have to be known and found anew each time and the new guide book will act as a pointer to them.

These are the contents of the hedge parsley book, at least those of them which are not too transitory or those which though transitory return again with the unhesitating motion of the days. Thus above Epsom there is one row of twisted trees backed by the broad of plowed earth, or the gold of corn which is permanent and easily to be found and therefore worthy to be mentioned in any guide to Surrey.

of course, the grand stand worth mentioning as a landscape property to be tolerated from 15 miles away. So many of our buildings which engross the guide book makers are best in the far distance like Turner bridge. There is also a college of the most ludicrous form and magenta color that was ever seen. Yet the guide book does not tell us that standing above this college on the Downs there comes a time at evening in summer when the college turns to vivid flame in an afterglow which transforms the dozens of chimneys into a beautiful red hot mass; nevertheless this is distinctly unique. There is an uncouth windiness about it, and the blue lake dances merrily in the sun not so far away. True, the railroad tracks do intervene between lake and roadway, but they are invisible save for sundry jets of steam from laboring locomotives, and the average Chicagoan is so used to them that he would very probably protest if they were removed.

It you would see Michigan Boulevard at its best, stroll out upon it in mid-morning when the blue lake rollers are fringed with white, and little bobbing sailboats are making heavy weather to landward of the cribs of the water system. Possibly you may see a green and white freighter lounging down the lake, a miniature ocean greyhound slipping eastward.

So much for natural beauty! Next in order is the Art Institute with its two guardian lions that have been sold again and again to furnish jocular humorists with material for jocular articles. The Art Institute has a certain coziness not at all achieved by the chilly marble walls of art galleries in general, and inside and out it is one of the most interesting things in all Chicago. On the western side of things, skyscrapers loom like the City of Brass into the very clouds themselves, hotels tower skyward, and smart little shops, and smart great shops, and very special shops, and very general shops, lend a continuous vista of plate glass and smallwares to the eye of the beholder.

To those who have traveled in foreign and curious lands it is nothing in the guide book that remains to flash up now and then and project in the present so different landscape, it is the tumbled rock with sheep about it grazing, or the red cap of a lazy sheep herd, the silhouette of a peasant girl on the hill above, her song and sudden coda of laughter when she sees us turn and listen, the way the sun lights up one piece of the shifting mists and the long slope of a shrouded mountain which must go up forever, or the crashing of snow in the torrents of early spring shouting to us from their hiding places across acres of fog and thin rain.

These are the contents of the hedge parsley book, at least those of them which are not too transitory or those which though transitory return again with the unhesitating motion of the days. Thus above Epsom there is one row of twisted trees backed by the broad of plowed earth and sit with me on the smooth boulder to wait and listen. It is dim and cool here in the shadows. The clear water flows without a sound. There is almost no stir in the tree branches. Is it only we who are awake? But clear in the distance comes a bird note. A rippling, trilling melody answers nearer at hand. At our very side is a twittering. With every sense alert we distinguish new sounds which mean that daylight is coming. It steals down through the treetops, ever brightening. Here the dusky outlines of willows grow clearer, there a white birch quivers into myriads of dancing little leaves. A grosbeak sings high above us in an ecstasy of song. A warbler answers. There into that quiet place comes the sunlight. It is morning and a new day.

May Dawn

Come out with me into the early May dawn: a dawn of ruddy little breezes on the hilltops and trailing mistiness in the hollows, a promise of golden sunrise in the east and dewy freshness everywhere. Step with me softly over mosses, logs, and quiet leaves up the brook path by the hillside and sit with me on the smooth boulder to wait and listen. It is dim and cool here in the shadows. The clear water flows without a sound. There is almost no stir in the tree branches. Is it only we who are awake? But clear in the distance comes a bird note. A rippling, trilling melody answers nearer at hand. At our very side is a twittering. With every sense alert we distinguish new sounds which mean that daylight is coming. It steals down through the treetops, ever brightening. Here the dusky outlines of willows grow clearer, there a white birch quivers into myriads of dancing little leaves. A grosbeak sings high above us in an ecstasy of song. A warbler answers. There into that quiet place comes the sunlight. It is morning and a new day.

CHICAGO'S GREAT BOULEVARD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It has an air and an atmosphere all its own, this lusty infant among the thoroughfares of the world. From the fleecy plumes of white smoke billowing in the east wind from the tops of the skyscrapers, to the broad pavement itself. Boulevard Michigan is distinctly unique. There is an uncouth windiness about it, and the blue lake dances merrily in the sun not so far away. True, the railroad tracks do intervene between lake and roadway, but they are invisible save for sundry jets of steam from laboring locomotives, and the average Chicagoan is so used to them that he would very probably protest if they were removed.

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TARIFF PROBLEMS ABSORB ATTENTION

Treasury Officials and Leaders in Congress Working on Taxation Programs — Proposed British Duty Causes Comment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Treasury officials are giving a great deal of time to working out the details of a program of taxation as a basis for the legislation to be enacted in the special session of Congress. In fact, this work is taking precedence of all other affairs at the present time. Reports are being made and conferences held with business men and with members of Congress. The vexed question of whether taxation or tariff shall have the first consideration of Congress is adjusting itself by an arrangement under which work will be carried forward by the Senate Committee on Taxation Matters, which ordinarily would originate in the House. This will save time by having the material ready for the House committee when it is ready to act.

Although Congress is not now in session, the leaders are not idle, and J. W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and others who are interested in the tariff and taxation legislation are in frequent conference over new phases of these subjects. Mr. Fordney admitted yesterday that there would probably be some modification of the emergency tariff as proposed in the last session of Congress.

Proposed British Tax

A telegram from London yesterday caused considerable comment in government circles here. It contained information of a proposed ad valorem tax of 33 1/3 per cent on goods exported into the United Kingdom. A law to this effect has been proposed in Parliament, it was stated. It was further said that it was proposed that the Board of Trade should name goods on which a tax of 33 1/3 per cent ad valorem should be levied.

While this was regarded as stiff tariff, there was a disposition to look upon it as Great Britain's affair. One official of high rank and influence said, however: "It is difficult to know what will come of these high protective walls. Because she was a free trade country, Great Britain was able to control half of Africa and India—and did it very well—and no one objected; but if there are going to be high protective tariff walls, it will be a different question." He added, with a smile, "But this is only by way of a philosophical observation."

Domestic Problems

What is causing deeper anxiety among all government officials is the intricacy of domestic tariff legislation. Each day some new element is added to the effort to prevent America from becoming a dumping ground for goods which will undersell those of American manufacture and at the same time to stimulate the sale of American goods in those parts of the world where markets can be found. The question of dyes and chemicals is just now taking on a serious aspect, and there are other commodities which call for a readjustment of duties previously urged.

The Department of Commerce, in its task of helping out private trade, finds that the intricacies of the proposed tariff have to be taken into account in formulating its policies. Committees of business men and of various trades and industries are being called upon to give the department the benefit of their experience. It was said yesterday that the only American industries which can really take care of themselves in the foreign markets are iron and steel and oil. For the rest, the Department of Commerce seeks to establish such conditions in foreign countries as will enable American industries to act advantageously, collectively as well as individually. That is what other governments that have promoted foreign trade successfully have done, but it is a comparatively new business for the United States.

Help Asked for Farmers

Secretary Wallace Urges Tariff on Agricultural Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The 12 "small" packing-house establishments of Chicago have accepted the agreement entered into on March 23 between the Department of Labor and the "Big Five" packers, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, announced yesterday, agreeing to abide by any ruling that may be issued through any arbitration board appointed by the Secretary.

The agreement was reached after a three days' conference and ended in a compromise by both sides. The packers' representatives agreed to accept an extension of the war-time Alscher agreement until September 26, 1921, and a basic eight-hour day in the packing industry, while representatives of the employees in return accepted a wage reduction of 8 cents per hour for hourly workers and 12% per cent for all piece workers.

AKRON FACTORIES TO RESUME

AKRON, Ohio—More than 1000 men will be reemployed by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company during April, according to an announcement made yesterday. Production will be increased nearly 50 per cent. With all other rubber companies here reporting increased sales, it is expected that 5000 of Akron's idle factory workers will be back at work before May 1.

Competition Becoming Severe

"Present troubles are greatly aggravated by unprecedented conditions both at home and abroad," Secretary Wallace declared. "Nations which used to buy most of our surplus,

LABOR INEFFICIENCY HELD TO BE FACTOR

Investigating Committee in Boston Finds Building Situation Is Partly Due to Union Rules and Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — High cost of building materials and inefficiency of labor and labor waste due to union working rules and conditions are held to be largely responsible for the present building situation in Boston by the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which was appointed to investigate conditions a short time before the several strikes now in progress were inaugurated.

Speaking of the gradual decline in building operations in the past five or six years the report says that "your committee finds that at this particular time, when housing is as much as anything else in Boston, and in the country, the building industry (the second largest industry in the United States) stands practically in idleness."

With regard to the increased cost of building materials the committee gave examples indicating an advance of approximately 150 per cent in the cost of manufacturing buildings. In its discussion of labor conditions and the effect of union rules and practices upon building the report has this to say:

"All agreements between organized labor and the employers in the building industry contain uniform wage scales by which all members of a trade or class receive the same wage. It is asserted that a standard wage results in measuring the efficiency of labor by the most inefficient; and it is argued that if a minimum wage instead were established by agreement, proper and fair opportunity would then be given to the more ambitious and efficient workers."

"It is customary for the union to designate one of its members employed on each job as the job steward. Apparently his duties on behalf of the union are to enforce union rules and to report violations thereof. It is asserted that such a system places members of the union in fear of being penalized by their organization for any efforts to expedite production."

"In several of the sets of the union rules there is a requirement that every foreman over union men must be a member of the union himself. It is claimed that such a situation is economically unsound because it necessitates a divided allegiance between the union and the employer, which is practically impossible to maintain. The answer of labor is that the requirement is not universal and that, for instance, in the case of the plumbers, Article No. 11 of their agreement with the Master Plumbers provides that 'Shop foreman or superintendent need not be a member of the United Association or any labor union, providing he does not use tools in performing his duties.'

WHISKY WITHDRAWAL ORDER IS MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Not more than 100 gallons of whisky and 100 gallons of wine may be withdrawn during any one quarterly period from bonded warehouses by retail druggists for medicinal purposes on and after April 1, William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, announces. If a larger quantity is considered necessary, the order declares that "satisfactory proof" of such necessity must be furnished to the director of prohibition in the community of the druggist desiring to make such additional withdrawals.

This ruling of Commissioner Williams modifies an order issued on January 28, governing withdrawals of liquor by retail druggists, which provided that retail druggists would not be permitted to withdraw whisky in excess of five cases of liquor on a single withdrawal.

The agreement was reached after a three days' conference and ended in a compromise by both sides. The packers' representatives agreed to accept an extension of the war-time Alscher agreement until September 26, 1921, and a basic eight-hour day in the packing industry, while representatives of the employees in return accepted a wage reduction of 8 cents per hour for hourly workers and 12% per cent for all piece workers.

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CINCINNATI

The John Shillito Company

Seventh, Race and Shillito Place

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All Ready to Wear

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MR. WILLARD SEES HOPE FOR RAILWAYS

Success of Private Ownership Under Ech-Cummins Act Is Assured, He Says. If Certain Conditions Are Carried Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, told the Railway Business Association last night that if the encouraging relationship between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads under the Ech-Cummins Act continued, and "if the railway managers appreciate that they themselves, as well as the institution of private ownership, are on trial, and if they meet the fair and reasonable requirements of the public for transportation," the success of private ownership under that law is assured.

Mr. Willard found that the fact that under rates fixed in accordance with this law, net earnings of the carriers were disappointing was due not to any fault of the act, but largely to the decline in volume of business and the excess cost of operation.

The importance of the labor problem should not be minimized, he said. He thought that under this law, wages of railway workers as a whole "may be somewhat higher in the future than would be the case were there no such law, but even so, if the public is thereby assured freedom from interruptions of service, the immunity so purchased will be well worth the price."

How Act Has Operated

Of the specific labor controversy now existing, Mr. Willard said:

"Since termination of federal control we have actually seen the railroads, operated by private management under this law, in 1920 move 9,000,000 ton miles more than in 1918, employing substantially the same facilities. We have seen the Interstate Commerce Commission, under this law, promptly authorize such rate increases as would, in its opinion, fulfill the requirements of the act, and we have also seen one of the most complex labor situations ever developed dealt with in orderly fashion by the agencies created by the act, without interruption of the transportation. The very fact of the controversy in Chicago speaks volumes for the act. Questions involving wages and working conditions affecting nearly 2,000,000 human beings are certain to bring out points of difference, and if the contestants should sometimes raise their voices above the conventional pitch of polite society it would not follow that the law had failed—on the contrary it would indicate that the problem was being worked out just as Congress intended. It should be, and without interruption of the service."

Unified Control Big Feature

The outstanding feature of the act, Mr. Willard thought, was that of unified control, because the advantages of such control were so important that unless they could be realized under private ownership that fact of itself might compel acceptance of some other policy. But unified operation could be had only at the expense of competition of service, a price too high to pay even for unified control except in times of emergency. Under the section giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to control and direct movement of cars regardless of ownership, in the times of emergency, the roads had appointed their advisory committee to cooperate with the commission and despite the bad conditions prevalent when the roads were turned back to their owners, the gain of 9,000,000,000 ton miles in 1920 was proof of the improvements made. The roads had demonstrated that the advantages of unified control could be fully realized with private ownership and operations under the Ech-Cummins Act.

But private ownership and operation as an economic policy could be afforded only on the basis of its complete success. The measure for testing success was definite. The roads must grow with commerce, not less than \$1,000,000,000 new capital being needed annually for an indefinite period, to provide necessary new facilities. Hence the definite rule for rate making in the act. Mr. Willard did not know whether the doubt that rates fixed under this rule would be sufficient was justified; only an actual test could prove that. But if the railway managers saw that the public received satisfactory service the public would agree to such rates as would properly sustain and stabilize the roads' credit, and would even consent to have the rule amended if it was not sufficiently liberal.

Continuity of Service

Continuity of service was most important, and dependent upon solving problems of understanding with Labor. Prohibition of strikes would not have been wise at the time the legislation was considered. Congress should not prohibit strikes on the roads unless such a law could be enforced. It was wise to set up the machinery for just and fair dealing with the men. It might be said that Congress had by this act made a preferred class of the rail workers; so far as he knew this was the only time Congress had definitely said that any particular class of people should be given just and reasonable wages and working conditions at all times. But this was not done primarily in the workers' interest, but that of the whole nation. So Congress aimed to provide that the men should at all times be assured of as good wages and conditions as they could obtain by striking though the ultimate right to strike was not denied in the act.

Changes might be necessary later, but in the meantime it was in the new terms.

interest of all that the law, especially its labor features, should be given a fair and thorough trial, and the workers would realize that they had been made a preferred class; so realizing, the country would be largely, if not wholly, immune from railroad strikes. He hopes the labor provision would eventually prove to be wise and satisfactory. And if the three features of the act to which he had referred specifically worked out as Congress believed they would, then Congress had made private ownership and operation possible.

Question of Service

"But whether private ownership and operation endures," said Mr. Willard, "depends largely if not wholly upon whether the roads under private ownership and operation are able to give and do give the public satisfactory service. At present it would seem that there is a large majority of public opinion in favor of private ownership and operation, but we have seen public opinion change suddenly, and I have no doubt that it would change again just as quickly and react just as strongly against private ownership, if the public felt that upon the whole they would be likely to get more satisfactory service some other way. As I view the matter, private ownership and operation of the railroads is still on trial in this country, but it has everything in its favor and it ought to win, and I believe, it will win if the managers, measured by the service which they give the public, deserve to win."

Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, discussed some of the troublesome features of the railroad problem and said he was an optimist on the subject.

Men Asked to See Bankers

Security Holders Make Request of Railroad Brotherhoods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The four railroad brotherhoods have been asked to send a committee to this city next Monday for a conference with a committee of 25 bankers named by the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, for the purpose of studying the conditions which are said to make it impossible for the railroads to produce net earnings sufficient to meet fixed charges.

The association's plan is to have the bankers' and workers' committees work out a plan which will be helpful in finding a way out of what S. Vadies Warfield, president of the association, calls a crisis in American transportation.

Mr. Warfield says that general business readjustment and freight movement decline have reduced railroad gross revenue to a point where, under high operating costs, net earnings do not meet fixed charges; that the disproportionate relation between operating costs and revenue between rates and fares and the revenue from them, if not relieved, must bring serious consequences to all. Figures for January and February show that the roads as a whole are not earning the interest on the aggregate amount of outstanding bonds; some are not earning operating expenses; only a few are meeting their fixed charges.

One weakness, Mr. Warfield finds, is lack of coordination between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railway Labor Board. And he adds that economies are essential, and through the roads, not through government regulation of operation. An immediate and partial remedy, he thinks, is an adjustment of relations between the roads and their employees. Hence the call to the conference.

SOCIALIST PARTY RECOGNIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Denying an application of the Lithuanian Workers Literature Society to amend its certificate of incorporation to substitute the theories of Karl Marx as its governing basis, in place of an expressed allegiance to the Socialist Party, the appellate division of the State Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday recognized that party in state and nation as an autonomous part of the political system. Substitution was denied because of the court's conviction that the Marxian theories advocate overthrow of government by violent means.

NAVY RECRUITING RESUMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Recruiting for the navy has been resumed to a limited extent, about 500 new men, principally specialists, being taken every week. Recruiting was suspended when the Senate indicated during debate on the naval appropriation bill in the last session that the disposition would be to fix the strength of the navy at 120,000 men. The enlisted strength has now dropped to about 118,000.

CONSTABULARY BILL FAVORED

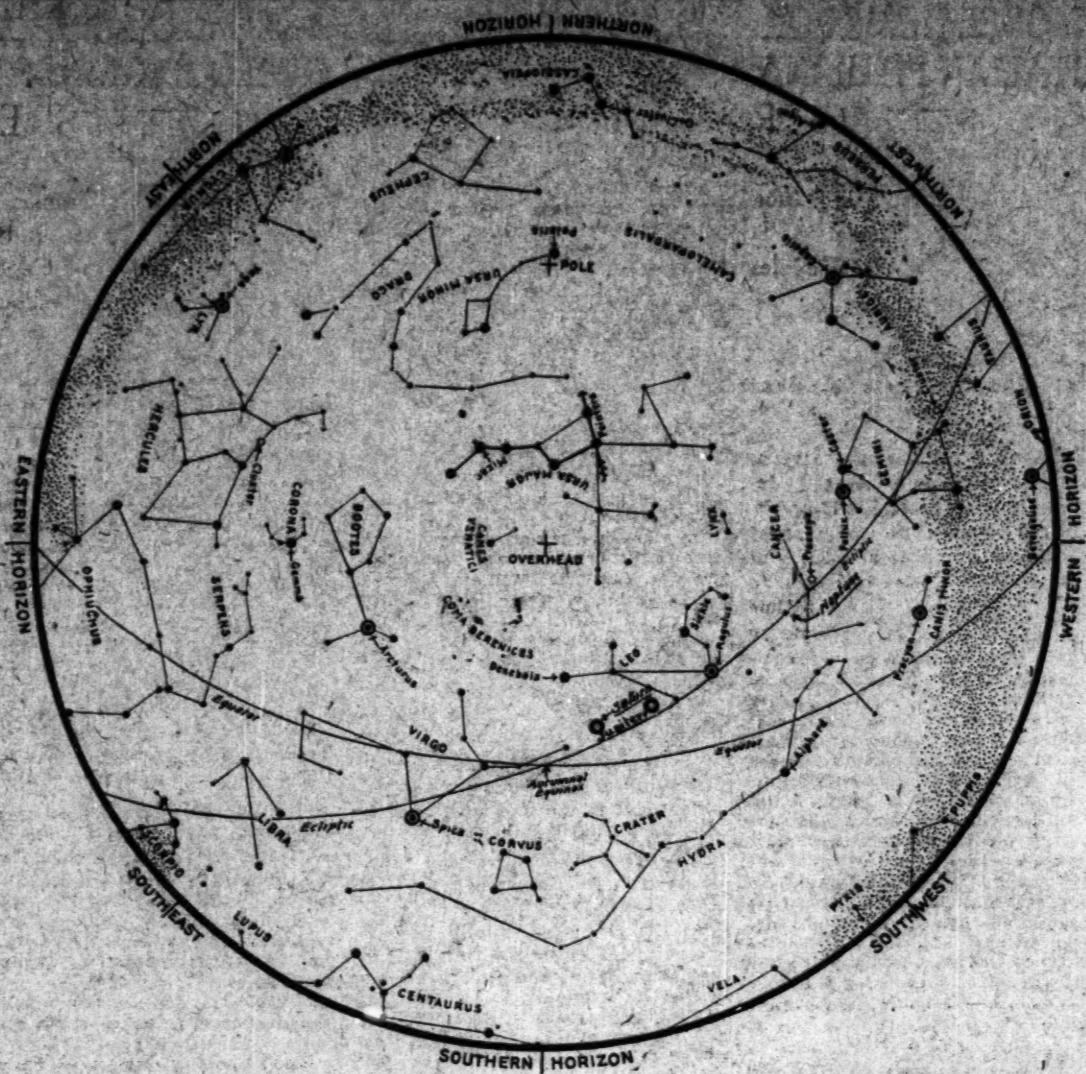
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although vigorously opposed by organized Labor on the ground that it would furnish a machine to be used in strikes, the legislative Committee on State Administration has voted to favorably report a bill for the establishment of a state constabulary. The measure provides for two troops of 85 men each and 10 officers, with equipment of motor cycles and horses.

HOUSING PLAN PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Massachusetts—Reductions in the sale prices of the United States Housing Corporation dwellings here, without a proportionate reduction in rentals, was protested at a meeting of the Quincy Point Tenants Association. Recent purchasers held that some readjustment should be made in order that they might benefit by



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The April evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on April 7 at 11 p.m., April 22 at 10 p.m., May 7 at 9 a.m., and May 22 at 8 p.m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
"Parallaxes of 260 Stars, Derived from Photographs" is the title of a volume issued early this year by Prof. S. A. Mitchell of the Leander McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia. This is but one of the recent publications giving determinations of stellar parallaxes. The association's plan is to have the bankers' and workers' committees work out a plan which will be helpful in finding a way out of what S. Vadies Warfield, president of the association, calls a crisis in American transportation.

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ness readjustment and freight movement decline have reduced railroad gross revenue to a point where, under high operating costs, net earnings do not meet fixed charges; that the disproportionate relation between operating costs and revenue between rates and fares and the revenue from them, if not relieved, must bring serious consequences to all. Figures for January and February show that the roads as a whole are not earning the interest on the aggregate amount of outstanding bonds; some are not earning operating expenses; only a few are meeting their fixed charges.

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Many precautions have to be regarded. The telescope should be used on one side of the pier only, and as near the meridian as possible. Great care in guiding is required to give round images of the stars. As it is necessary that the image of the star observed should not be brighter than the stars used for comparison, a little rotating disk is placed in front of the plate. By regulating a sector opening in the disk, the light of the star is reduced as desired. Besides the conditions for observing, the method of measurement and reduction of the plates must be conducted with the same painstaking care. The parallaxes published in the 260 stars are the result of five years' work in this field of investigation.

The determination of parallaxes is being conducted on a cooperative basis by various observatories according to plans formulated by the Stellar Parallax Committee of the American Astronomical Society. The advantage of cooperation is that each observatory is kept advised of the progress of the others, so that there will be sufficient duplication of work for checking results, but without undue repetitions, which would be wasteful. Parallax work by trigonometrical methods, even aided by photography, seems to be limited within a range of 50 parsecs, or about 160 light-years. Even for these bounds the results are not as accurate as desirable, due to the extremely small angles involved. Astronomers would like to break through such limitations, and therefore are ever seeking new methods. One of the most important of such methods is the determination by Adams of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, California, of the distances of the stars by means of the spectroscopic method. By comparing the relative intensities of certain lines in the stellar spectra, he is able to determine the absolute magnitude, or the brightness if the star was at a distance of 10 parsecs. Comparing the absolute magnitude with the brightness of the star as seen in the sky, it is easy to compute its real distance. It is true that the spectroscopic method rests on the trigonometrical measures already made, but it extends the work much farther and with accuracy into the depths of space. Adams and Joy in 1917 published a catalogue of the luminosities and parallaxes of 500 stars. In the January number of the Astrophysical Journal of this year, they give the most recent results forming a complete list of 1846 stars. By such means our knowledge will be enlarged so that we may arrive at satisfactory theories of the nature, the distribution, the probable history, and perhaps the ultimate destiny of the stars.

The Great Dipper is now overhead. The Hunting Dog (Canes Venatici) are near, and add their brightest star Arcturus, Spica and Denebola to form the Diamond of Virgo. Within the diamond is the beautiful Coma Berenices. Leo with the naked-eye cluster Praesepe lead down to Gemini and Auriga the chariot in the west, where Orion has almost disappeared. Northward we have Cepheus and Cassiopeia; southward Hydra and

sort in the British Isles for 23 years. There will be a total solar eclipse in England in 1927. The last one occurred about 300 years ago, in 1724. A total eclipse of the moon occurs on April 21-22. It will be best seen in North and South America. By eastern standard time the total phase will begin at 2:34 a.m. and end at 2:55 a.m. The duration is short, although the eclipse may be seen as partial for more than an hour before and after the times given above.

The planet Venus is now retrograding and will come into conjunction with the sun on April 22. After that it will be a morning star. As Venus will pass to the northward of the sun in the sky, possibly we may be able to see it both morning and evening at that time. Venus now presents a delightful crescent in the telescope. Mars, as evening star sets early and is not easy to discern. Jupiter and Saturn are now in fine position for observation. The southern face of the rings is now toward us. On April 10 the plane of the rings crosses the sun. After that date the sun will shine on the face of the rings turned away from the earth. In August, the earth as well as the sun will be on the north side, and the rings will gradually assume their usual appearance. The other planets this month are too faint or unsuitably placed for observation.

A recent cablegram announces the discovery of a comet at Cape Town, South Africa. It is in the constellation Capricornus, and of the ninth magnitude, far too faint to be seen by the naked eye.

DISTURBANCES ARE REPORTED IN PERU

Buenos Aires, Argentina—Disturbances of a political character have apparently occurred in Peru recently, according to meager reports from Lima. A dispatch to the "Nación" reports sanguinary events at various points in the interior, notably in the Department of Apurímac, in the southwestern part of the country, where several persons have been killed and wounded, and in the village of Grau, where a colonel and three gendarmes were killed. The dispatch says an attack was made on the Municipal Building in Paucartambo, where seven persons were killed and many wounded, and that fatal disorders have occurred at two other points. The message says that details relative to the cause of the trouble are lacking.

A Lima message to the "Prensa" of this city says the Peruvian Government authorities expropriated on March 25 the newspaper "La Prensa" of Lima, one of the largest newspapers in the Atlantic Ocean, passes over northern Scotland, skirts the coast of Norway, and terminates in the Arctic Ocean. This is the first eclipse of the sun on April 8. The term annular indicates that the moon will not entirely obscure the sun, but will leave a ring or annulus of light around its disk. The path of the annulus begins in the Atlantic Ocean, passes over northern Scotland, skirts the coast of Norway, and terminates in the Arctic Ocean. This is the first eclipse of the sun on April 8. The term annular indicates that the moon will not entirely obscure the sun, but will leave a ring or annulus of light around its disk. The path of the annulus begins in the Atlantic Ocean, passes over northern Scotland, skirts the coast of Norway, and terminates in the Arctic Ocean. 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COSTS OF LIVING IN VIENNA ARE HIGHER

Standard of Living at Same Time Has Fallen Appreciably While the Communists Ask for Overthrow of Economic System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria—When the writer was in Vienna last November it seemed that life in this city had reached the lowest point possible. A return visit three months later shows how mistaken was that opinion. During this period the standard of living has fallen appreciably and the change for the worse in the temper of the people must be obvious to any observer.

Prices have risen in every commodity, whether necessities or luxuries. Taxis, for instance, to take an item in the first class, are 50 per cent more expensive than in November. Gowns for women, priced in the same shops which were visited in November, are between 50 and 100 per cent higher. Shoes, stockings and underclothing show an advance of from 20 to 50 per cent. Food, outside of the government-regulated rations, has risen on about the same scale. Veal, for example, which is not rationed, costs from 210 to 240 kronen a kilo and could be bought in November for 150 kronen.

The strikes which took place throughout Austria in December advanced wages in certain industries, but it is safe to say that the increase in prices has far outstripped the gains made by the workers.

Change in the People

What is even more noticeable, however, is the change in the people themselves. The depression, confusion and hopelessness is simply appalling. In November the man in the street assured you that, desperate as conditions were, the worst was over. You were told that certainly Sir William Goode would be able to negotiate a great loan from the then forthcoming Paris conference; that there was great hope of credits from America; that now that a conservative clerical government had replaced the Social Democratic Administration the Allies would have more confidence in Austria. Today the only persons who look ahead to the future with any confidence, or with a well-defined program for every step, are the Communists. From their point of view every step taken in the last three months has been in the right direction.

The government, as represented by the Austrian President, Mr. Halisch, or by the Social Democratic Mayor of Vienna, Mr. Reumann, or by the President of Police, supposedly the "strong man" in Austrian affairs, Mr. Schober, with all of whom the writer has conversed, seem as baffled and hopeless as the man in the street. They assure you that the Communist scare of a month ago was greatly overstated; that the disturbances were trivial; that the endurance of the people is not yet exhausted. But every one of them qualifies his remarks with the phrase "provided material conditions do not grow appreciably worse." Nor can anyone offer any reason for predicting that conditions will not grow worse. Prices rise; more paper is manufactured in order to increase wages; therefore prices rise again; the workers ask for more wages; more paper is manufactured, and so forth.

Work of Alleviation

The most tangible thing which the people can cling to is purely alleviative: the work of the foreign missions in the way of relief, and particularly the American Relief Administration's 300,000 meals a day for children; the work of the Society of Friends for babies; and the assistance given by the American Red Cross to all sorts and conditions of Austrian institutions. Even this relief work is about to be diminished, when the British emergency committee withdraws, as it plans to do in a few weeks, leaving 55,000 children whom they have been feeding, unprovided for.

There is considerable Communist agitation, through meetings, pamphlets, the publication of a Communist newspaper, and agitation inside the Social Democratic Party and in the trade unions. Government officials believe that a great deal of Moscow money is being spent in Austria.

However that may be, the arguments of the Communists find their best support from the situation itself. The Communists are rehearsing to the people the experiences of the last two years. They are reminding them of the time just following the armistice when Austria faced the future with rejoicing, believing that the war was truly over and that better times were at hand. They are reminding the people that eight months ago, when they were again exhausted, and men were coming to work, preferring to go home, the foreign missions urged them to carry on, holding out hope that the Treaty of St. Germain would be revised and credits granted. And they are telling the people that they are fools to continue to trust, and are drawing the conclusion that nothing will avail except

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the overturning of the whole economic system which is responsible for the mad state of the world.

Against this propaganda the Clerical government and the Social Democrats hold out only a forlorn and threadbare hope. Since Paris, they put their trust in America. Some attempt, to be sure, is being made to alleviate the situation by internal reforms. On June 30 all tariffs which now prevent free trade between the different states of Austria are to be abolished. Some think this may alleviate conditions in Vienna; all agree that it will at best only distribute poverty a little more evenly. A new tax law is proposed which will reduce the annual deficit—so it is estimated—by 12,000,000,000 kronen. But the deficit is 42,000,000,000 and the tax has its own boomerang. None of the statesmen who sponsor these reforms introduce with enthusiasm or offer the hope of any considerable benefit from them, as long as Austria is without coal and raw materials, and without the power to make her own connections, and ally herself, if she chooses, with Germany.

The aridity of internal politics is indicated by the ludicrous squabble between Clericals and Social Democrats over "Reigen," a play by Arthur Schnitzler. All Vienna was in power nationally suppressed it, as an offense against public morals. The Social Democrats, in power in the city government, refused to put the department of interior, in suppressing the play, was going outside of its lawful province. Columns pro and con have occupied the newspapers for weeks; the most offensive cartoons have been depicted; the Clericals have been accused of attempting to revive the censorship of the empire, and of being anti-Semitic (from the fact that Mr. Schnitzler, the author, is a Jew). The Socialists have been presented as revelers in the salacious, attempting to insult the Christian God. Finally, a mob has invaded the playhouse, broken the water pipes, looted the cloak rooms, and discharged gas bombs among the audience. The house is closed but the quarrel goes on, to be settled finally in court.

The first reaction of disgust at such a squabble in the midst of vital problems must give way before the fact that both political parties are powerful and naturally seize upon any issue to occupy the time during which they wait for the credits which do not come.

Concerts, and Little Bread

This does not apply to the Communists. That they have the scariest political following is acknowledged even by the radicals themselves. But in an uprising due to desperation, when there is disillusionment over the government in power, it is sometimes possible for a mere handful of people, filled with the confidence and courage of fanaticism, to capture governmental power, as the history of Bolshevism in Russia shows, and as the Austrian Communists know full well.

Against such a possibility the temperament of the people is the best, perhaps the only, barricade. They are exceedingly patient, "gemüthlich"; slow to anger. They find infinite solace in their culture. The writer has been amazed to learn that there has never been so much music in Vienna, during all her history, as now. The people go to concerts when they have not enough bread.

A few weeks ago 20 of the soup kitchens, where thousands of Austrians of the middle and working classes are served each day with the only food they get, were closed for want of supplies. A young Socialist who had been in charge of one of the kitchens said bitterly:

"When the crowd came, with their cups and pails and heard the announcement that there would be no more food I thought they would riot and break the windows. I hoped they would. But not a person moved forward."

TIMBER WORKERS SEEK HIGHER WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The federal council of the Australian Timber Workers Union, sitting in Sydney, definitely decided upon the claims to be made for increased wages. For laborers it demands a minimum of £1 16s. per week; for shaper hands, £1 10s., and for higher employees, £1 12s. The council also issued a manifesto on behalf of the union, urging the members to exercise "job control," a device which extremists now advocate in preference to strikes.

On this point the manifesto reads: "When union conditions do not prevail, do what you ought to do for the amount of money you receive. Members employed in furniture shops are in many instances being underpaid. Members are urged to hold meetings amongst themselves on the job, and see what can be done to show the employer that he is not treating you fairly. Take any reasonable action you think fit in order to obtain as high a wage, at least, as other employers are paying. Treat the employer as well as he is treating you."

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A MODEL HOME FOR ITALIAN PEASANTS

Near Florence, Peasants' Sons Are Educated, Taught Work of Farming and Prepared for a Useful Manhood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FLORENCE, Italy—Italy is so largely an agricultural country, since, out of a population of about 35,000,000 some 22,500,000 are engaged in or derive their living from agricultural pursuits, that the question of land-workers is naturally a very vital one. It is of especial importance that those who, by inheritance and tradition, are particularly qualified for that life, should be brought up in such a way as shall best fit them for their future duties.

It is with a view to this that much careful attention has been and is being given to the wise upbringing of the sons of peasants who were lost in the war.

It should be noted that the boys

would be placed in surroundings and submitted to a system wholly unlike that of the contadino; and would either grow up fitted and inclined to town rather than country work, or else, if they were untrained to their country life, would be untrained for it, having lost those years of education during which, almost without knowing it, the peasant boy is learning, by daily practice, what pertains to crops, the care of live stock, and all other agricultural affairs.

An Extensive Work

Committees were, therefore, organized for the special protection of these children, for making proper provision for them, and at the same time bringing them up in the simple surroundings to which they had been accustomed, instead of taking them away to be shut up in city streets. The Florentine committee alone is at present looking after more than 3000 such boys, and there are other committees in other provinces, so it can be understood that the work is an extensive one.

A Special Home

Whenever possible the boys are left in their own picturesque farmstead homes, and there they can help in the regular daily tasks of stable and field. This system of leaving them in their own homes and at the same time providing for and supervising them is the one followed whenever practicable: where, for instance, the grandparents, or mother, or an uncle, still carry on the farm.

To meet this need a special home

was opened in 1919 where such boys could be brought up on the land, living the same life and receiving the same kind of training as they would have received in their old home at their father's side. This home, which stands a few miles out of Florence, is the Carlo di Frassinetto Agricultural Farm, founded by a father in memory of his only son lost in the war, and whose name the home now bears.

A Model Home

Lying out on the plain in the lovely Valley of the Arno, not far from the hills, the home is a place full of light and sun and air, alive with merry voices, and everything, from the boys' dormitories to the rabbit hutches, from the dairy to the kitchen, from the schoolroom to the stables, exquisitely orderly and clean. The director experienced in all farm work, is capable not only of the general training and overseeing of the boys, but also in teaching them the special knowledge requisite of the peasant life.

Here all is put into daily practice just as it would be in their own homes. Under his own and the hired man's direction the older ones tend the oxen, pigs, rabbits and fowls, taking immense pride in the well-being of their charges, work in the fields, help in the kitchen, and clean the house. Even the small ones have their little tasks, though it be but weeding or picking up fruit. Three times a week a teacher comes out from Florence, and with her they follow the same course as is given in the elementary schools, all the

rest of the time being devoted to farm or household work and outdoor play.

It is the founder's intention, should any of the boys manifest marked aptitude, to send them on to agricultural colleges for further specialized training; otherwise they will go to work on the land, either in their own homes or elsewhere, well equipped with useful knowledge, and trained in habits of cleanliness and order.

The Carlo di Frassinetto Agricultural Farm is indeed a very happy place; and the usefulness of the work it is doing cannot be overestimated. It is affording a kind home to a number of boys who might otherwise be exposed to want, neglect, or bad influences; in training them for useful and interesting work; giving them a happy childhood while preparing them for a useful manhood.

SUDAN SUCCEEDS IN PAYING ITS OWN WAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KHARTOUM, Sudan—The Governor-General of the Sudan has recently issued a memorandum to government officials in reply to the many petitions received asking for further ameliorations of their pay, and an increase in the rate of the gratuity paid on account of the high cost of living from 40 per cent to the Egyptian level of 60 per cent of their pay. These petitions were considered, and the Governor-General's Council, in recognition of the fact that certain improvements in the cadre were pending approval in Egypt, and also that a long period of high prices had undoubtedly caused many cases of debt and hardship, approved the grant of a month's pay and gratuity to all officials. This grant was issued without any explanation and was criticized as a dole and an attempt to avoid recognition of just claims.

The memorandum contains the following statement of the position of the Sudan during the past five years:

Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus	
£ E	£ E	£ E	
1915.	1,495,227	1,462,924	31,293
1916.	1,827,856	1,745,532	112,324
1917.	2,195,855	1,901,941	293,414
1918.	2,774,889	2,316,815	458,374
1919.	2,992,792	2,720,513	272,279
	11,315,919	10,188,235	1,147,684

To this must be added a sum of £113,000 realized by extraordinary receipts during the above five years, making an approximate total of £1,266,000 surplus during this period. These surplus receipts are passed to the reserve fund annually, and include much money which ought to have been expended on necessary repairs and renewals. It is emphasized that this sum of £1,266,000 is not a profit which the government can spend as it pleases, but represents the only money available for capital expenditure.

Out of this sum £121,000 has been set aside as a real reserve; and the remainder allotted to such services as the execution of irrigation works, opening up new water supplies, and the maintenance of railways and steamers. It is estimated in this memorandum that there will be a surplus of about £850,000 when the accounts for 1920 are closed. Of this the sum of £260,000 is definitely planned.

Petitioners have urged that this anticipated surplus of £590,000 should be partly utilized for the improvement of their conditions of service, but the Governor-General points out that the government has demands for urgent public services of various descriptions amounting to more than three times this sum. The Sudan is also faced with serious trade depression, and production in agricultural countries, and, consequently the revenue, always fluctuates with the seasons. Last year's crops were exceptionally good. Budget estimates for 1921 show an increase of expenditure over 1920 of approximately £700,000, while the receipts cannot be raised to this amount, consequently considerable reductions in expenditure must be made.

Finally, the Governor-General reminds officials that the government is the trustee for the interests of the taxpayers (who in this country is quite unrepresented) who directly or indirectly has to pay the money, as well as for the interests of the officials, and asks them to realize that the future of the country, as well as of themselves, depends on a wise control of its finances. It is unlikely that the memorandum will be accepted without comment, but the wisdom of a conservative financial policy in the present state of world trade cannot be questioned.

Boycott of Traders

Lately the natives in western Samoa have been conducting a boycott of the white traders and some of them have been making trouble about the payment of their taxes. The friction has been caused by the high cost of living. Samoa did not feel the pinch as quickly

WESTERN SAMOA AS RULED BY MANDATE

New Zealand's Mandate, Just Received, Does Not Change the Administration as Far as That Country Is Concerned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office WELLINGTON, New Zealand—After long delay the New Zealand Government has received an official copy of the mandate under which western Samoa is to be governed.

The mandate was issued by the allied powers, exclusive of the United States, which cannot be a party to the agreement until the Peace Treaty has been ratified. The document does not change the conditions of Samoan administration, as far as New Zealand is concerned, but it contains a clear statement of the Dominion's responsibilities, and it has been read here with much interest. The changes that look largest in the public view are as follows:

Terms of Mandate

The mandatory shall have full power of administration and of legislation over the territory subject to the present mandate as an integral portion of the Dominion of New Zealand, and may apply the laws of the Dominion to the territory, subject to such local modifications as circumstances may require. The mandatory undertakes to promote the utmost material and moral well-being of the inhabitants of the territory.

The mandatory undertakes that the slave trade shall be prohibited and that no forced labor shall be permitted, except for essential public works and services, and then only for adequate remuneration. The mandatory further undertakes that the traffic in arms and ammunition shall be controlled in accordance with rules analogous to those laid down in the convention relating to the control of the arms traffic. The supply of intoxicating spirits and beverages to the natives shall be prohibited.

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But many New Zealanders find it difficult to reconcile with the clauses of the mandate the action of the government in persisting in the use of indentured Chinese labor. It can scarcely be contended that the presence in Samoa of some thousands of Chinese men, separated from their families, is promoting the moral well-being of the Samoans. The Chinese are assisting in the "material progress" of the territory, but this is a debatable point.

The natives might not be much the worse off if the government abandoned its effort to maintain the German plantations, which provide the need for the indentured labor.

The native Samoans will not work on the plantations. Really the sole excuse for the use of the indentured labor is that the Germans used it and by its means had brought certain areas of land to a fairly high state of development. The officials say that if the Chinese go, the rhinoceros beetle will overrun the plantations and eventually destroy the coconut palms on which the natives themselves depend for a livelihood, but the Samoans say that they would gladly take this risk. The question of indentured labor will be discussed again by the New Zealand Parliament this year.

Exclusive Styles

in the larger countries did, and the nations were compensated during the war by the high prices realized for copra, their staple export. But copra is cheap now, and the cotton goods, tinmed foods, and so forth bought by the natives are still dear. High import values mean an automatic increase in the customs taxation.

The natives found that they were unable to buy with their old freedom, and, blaming the white man and his administration for their troubles, they announced that they would not buy anything at all. They are able to carry this threat into effect, since they have within the reach of their own hands all the means of satisfying their actual needs. Fruit, vegetables and fish are

FRENCH LIKE RHINE CUSTOMS RÉGIME

Press Looks Upon It as the First Political Step Toward the Separation of the Rhineland From the Rest of Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — An interesting point to notice in connection with the sanctions that were arranged at London for application in the event of German recalcitrancy, is that a section of the French press found the special customs régime in the Rhineland territory the most important part of the sanctions.

The reason is not far to seek. The setting up of a sort of economic frontier on the Rhine has a great political significance. It is the first step toward the separation of the Rhineland from the rest of Germany. It is the thin edge of the wedge driven in for the dislocation of German unity. To make two or more Germanys, to dismember the left bank of the Rhine from the lands beyond the Rhine, to break up the old Empire to some extent, if not to the extent that Austria-Hungary was broken up, at least to the extent that circumstances would render possible; such has been always the design of a certain school of French thought.

Mr. Clemenceau's Mistake

The greatest reproach that is made against Mr. Clemenceau is precisely that he consecrated in the treaty the integrity of Germany—though those who thus criticize him seem to forget that one-fifth of German territory, or rather territory which was included in the old German Empire, was taken from her under the Treaty of Versailles. Alsace-Lorraine, of course, belongs to France but there were also retrocessions to Holland and to Belgium and, of course, all the Polish lands were subtracted from Germany. However this may be, in the sense that the Germany which remains is a single unit, one and indivisible, the critics of Mr. Clemenceau were right in their assertion of German oneness, but whether they were right in their protest that it was the duty of the peacemakers to drive Germany into a number of parts is another matter.

There was a section of political thought to which Marshal Foch belongs which wanted to place the German frontier on the Rhine. The annexation of the Rhineland to France was not insisted on but the disconnection from Germany was a doctrine which was subscribed to by many people. It was held that such a measure was necessary for the defense of France against future attacks. There was at the Peace Conference a great battle on this subject and the French only yielded because they were promised other means of defense. The annexes to Mr. Bourgeois' report of the conference make this transaction very clear. It was the offer of a Franco-Anglo-American military treaty, together with the additional assurance of the League of Nations, that induced France, or rather the French negotiators, to forego their policy in respect of the Rhineland.

Broken Promise

In the sequel the military treaty did not materialize, and the League of Nations has become what it has become. There are not wanting in France politicians who think that we were tricked, and that Mr. Clemenceau was greatly to blame for allowing himself to be bought off by promises which were never fulfilled.

In the circumstances Maurice Barrès began his campaign for what he called the intellectual or spiritual annexation of Rhineland. While the French occupied these regions they could conduct an intensive campaign for the development of French thought, French manners and customs, French culture. They could spread out from the Strasbourg University, impregnating the inhabitants of the Rhineland with the French ideas. Such was the plan but obviously for its success it required that there should be no friction between the occupying troops and the population, and indeed that there should be no opposition between Germany and France. If there were perpetual quarrels between the two countries, if there was constantly given offense to the people of the Rhine regions, then it was not likely that much progress would be made with this scheme. Indeed, for anybody who knows the character of the people the notion of Gallicizing them seemed grotesque.

But at least was it not possible to persuade them by means of propaganda that their interests differed from the interests of the rest of Germany? If that could be done Germany would be divided. There is, indeed, a natural cleavage between the north and the south, between Protestant Prussia and Roman Catholic Bavaria. It was, therefore, imagined that by means of this religious conflict some separation could be effected. There was even formed a plan of bringing

part of Germany into a Danubian Confederation. But all these projects, more or less impracticable, remained without result.

Breaking German Unity

It can, therefore, readily be understood that the sanction which consisted in the establishment of a separate customs régime for the occupied territories was hailed by the National press with joy. It was the "Echo de Paris" which immediately seized upon this customs régime as being the most vital of the sanctions. It recognized, however, that in itself it was not complete; it was only a first step toward the accomplishment of the idea of breaking the German unity. However insufficient it was, it certainly did begin to satisfy French aspirations which were based upon the necessity of drawing a new defensive line on the map.

Thus, while the mere occupation of the Rhine was not regarded as of great consequence, while the levying of tariffs for the benefit of the Allies on the frontiers of Germany was regarded as a secondary consideration, the political consequences of a distinct régime for Rhineland were seen to be of immense significance.

It is understood that when Mr. Lloyd George consented to this measure he specifically informed the French that they were not to look upon it as a political but only as an economic measure. That stipulation, of course, means nothing. The French look upon it exactly as they please.

The measure is presumably taken under Article 270 of the Treaty, but the Germans claim that it is entirely illegal. If one reads the article in question it will be seen that the Allies, while reserving the right to set up a special customs régime, state that they would do so in case they considered it necessary for the safeguarding of the interests of the inhabitants. Presumably they had in view the possibility of improper trafficking in allied goods or in improper advantage being taken of the conditions by the occupying troops. It is difficult to see how the present measure, which is frankly intended as a punishment to Germany, can be assimilated to a measure for the safeguarding of the rights of the inhabitants.

Such as it is, there is a section of French thought which is greatly pleased not only with the decision in itself, but in the precedent that has been set.

AUSTRALIA WARNED BY LABOR PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

BRISBANE, Queensland—Japan is always on Australia's horizon. With her occupancy of the Marshall Islands, this Asiatic power has stepped 2000 miles nearer to the empty north of the Commonwealth. References to Japan are usually very discreet, discretion dating back to war days. The Labor Premier of Queensland, Mr. Theodore, has, however, made a remarkably outspoken deliverance in the course of an address before the Brisbane Trades Hall.

"The Labor movement has recognized the necessity of filling up the spaces in Queensland and the rest of Australia," declared Mr. Theodore, solemnly. "We must fill the empty spaces for we are menaced at the present time by a danger which only too few recognize—that is the danger from the Asiatic. This is no figment of the imagination. Public men to whom I have spoken on this question have ridiculed the idea of Australia being able to remain a white man's country with only a handful of people holding 3,000,000 square miles of territory. Australia will one day be called upon to defend herself from an Asiatic invasion. Any one who doubts this lives in a fool's paradise. The Japanese are a menace to this country."

Mr. Theodore mentioned a somewhat secret piece of war history when he told the Labor audience that Japan had already taught Australia a lesson, for during the war Australian policy had had to be modified at the dictation of Japan. Even America, the greatest democracy in the world, was said to be yielding to Japanese pressure in regard to the trouble in California. "I have spoken more plainly than most public men. They talk about the Asiatic menace but never mention Japan; they fear to offend her. . . . We must fight to the last ditch for our ideals. Those ideals will not be worth much if the Japanese come in."

MILWAUKEE'S SHADE TREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Milwaukee has 82,392 shade trees on its streets and boulevards. This does not include trees in the city parks or on private property. The varieties are: Elm, 45 per cent; soft maple, 18; box elder, 9; basswood, 7; ash, 5; poplar, 4. The forestry department favors elm. Beginning April 1, the department will plant 3000 trees, of which 2000 will be elm, 500 Norway maple, and 250 each ash and basswood. The trees are planted 35 to 40 feet apart, no tree being planted less than 20 feet from a corner. The cost is assessed to the property owner. The city specifies the variety to be used on each street, so as to obtain uniformity.

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STEPS TO PRESERVE COSTUMES OF SPAIN

Movement Is on Foot to Hold Exhibition of Regional Costumes Which May Vanish Before the March of Utility

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—There has been a notable and excellent tendency in Spain in recent times for the organization of little exhibitions—some of them not so very little—of specially Spanish things. They are exhibitions with historic and artistic value and the pride of patriotism flames in them. That most enterprising society, so excellent in its taste, discernment and enthusiasm, the Spanish Society of Friends of Art, has organized several of them in its time: exhibitions of old Spanish furniture, tapestry, linen and lace, ironwork and the like, culminating, as one might say, in the inexpressibly delightful display last spring of Spanish fans of all kinds and all times.

On these occasions every nook and corner in the land, every palace—and the king's palaces first of all, with the agreeable collusion of the King and Queen—every castle, every cottage in the land are ransacked for the specimens that they may contain, and fine are the results of the ransacking. These exhibitions are models of the utmost possibilities of their kind; one has not seen their like in any other part of the world. They result in part not from a general Spanish patriotism (which as we know hardly exists in spite of the tremendous emphasis that the Spaniards—and now more than ever, it seems sometimes—place upon the pronunciation of the word "Espafol") simply cracking out the "ll" like the lash of a whip, but from the regional patriotism which is generally intense. For the purpose of organization and exhibition, it answers the same purpose as the other, or is even better.

Spain May Change

This patriotism flames all the more as its traditions are threatened. Spain sees the changes coming over it, and they will come all the faster when the new railways are made and communications are improved. It is the want of communications that is keeping some of the traditions safe and sound up to now. But in Seville and round about Andalusia in general they are being threatened, and in many other parts as well; transformations are even coming over such sleepy old places as Leon. In a few years much of the present appearance of Spain will probably be changed, and there is only too much reason to believe that, however better it may be in some respects, it will not be more interesting or more beautiful. Hence the special value in the organization of these exhibitions.

A movement is now on foot for a new exhibition which may quite likely be the best of all this class, an exhibition of regional costumes, the Spanish men's and women's dresses, but especially the women's of course, of the different parts of the country, so widely varying as they are, so characteristic and so colorful. The Spanish attire is known all over the world for its polychromatic richness and its artistic lines. The Salamanca charro or peasant costumes, having their origin specially in the needs of riding, are famous, and so are the dresses worn in the orchards of Valencia and Murcia, and different again the clothes of the Catalans, people who dwell in Asturias and Galicia. One can note a special shade of color which is almost peculiar and of general adoption in a region, as in Galicia, for instance, where you will find the kerchiefs that the women have about their heads to be always of the same peculiar opaque tone of yellow, which is a sort of yellow ochre with a certain brightness in it.

Utility and Cheapness

Even now these regional costumes are becoming rarer and rarer; the most conventional, general and dull clothes of what might be called Europe in general are taking their place. It is utility, and cheapness first and last and always, and it is believed that the time is not far distant when this regional attire will have disappeared completely. It is time, therefore, to have an exhibition. It has been de-

termined to conduct it on the most thorough lines possible. It will be the national homage, the first and perhaps last of its kind, to Spanish character in dress. It will be held in the forthcoming autumn.

For the purposes of giving a start to this movement a meeting was called of a number of distinguished artists and other eminent personages who might be considered as likely to be interested in the subject. At this meeting resolutions were reached and a scheme determined upon. An organizing committee was appointed with the president of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts (being the Count de Romanones at present) as president, the Duke de Parcent as first vice-president, and Juncos Comba, professor of indumentaria at the Royal Conservatory of Music and Declamation, to whom it will be left to sketch the first plans of the exhibition, as second vice-president. The members of the committee include Mateo Silvela, the Count de Casal, Miguel Blay, Mariano Benlliure, Mateo Inurria, Fernando Alvarez Sotomayor, Pedro Artigas, Eusebio Guell and Platon Paramo. The secretary is Miguel de Asua, with Federico de Carcer as assistant secretary. A lively interest has been created in the announcement of the exhibition.

OUTLOOK OF GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG, Germany—The Germans themselves, who not long ago took a very pessimistic view of the reconstruction of their merchant navy, would appear to have somewhat altered their conception of the position. Should matters develop on the present basis and the entente forgo all, or in any case the greater portion, of the tonnage which was to be built for them in German yards, some 500,000 to 600,000 tons are likely to be built for the German merchant marine during the present year. The German yards are very close as to the amount of their production during 1920, but it may be assumed to be in the neighborhood of 400,000 tons, half of which being for the account of the entente.

In the meantime, several German steamer companies are looking forward. The Hansa Steamer Company has recently received a couple of new boats of 9000 tons each, and the Hamburg-South American Company has three new steamers trading, one of which is also of 9000 tons. The German-Australian Steamer Company has a 7600-ton boat and a 9500-ton boat in regular traffic, and the Roland Line, which in Holland exchanged two 12,000-ton boats for 10 smaller boats, is understood to be doing very well.

Far the two largest shipping concerns, the Hamburg-America and the North German Lloyd, are keeping somewhat quiet, but no doubt a decided move may soon be looked for, with increased capital and support from other sides. The Kosmos Steamer Company, Hamburg, and the Roland Line, Bremen, have opened a monthly route through the Panama Canal to the west coast of South America. The Neptun Company, Bremen, has commenced a new line trading between Bremen and Spanish ports, Malaya, Almeria, Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia, Taragona and Barcelona.

CANADA'S MERCHANT MARINE IS GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Canada's Merchant Marine is making rapid strides, the latest addition being 30 large freighters, which will operate in 10 distinct freight services. This, it is announced, comprises the complete summer sailing schedule from Montreal, which is now considered the headquarters of Canada's merchant marine.

The Canadian Pioneer, which left this port some six months ago, has returned after completing the first round trip of the new service to the East Indies, which is expected to result in opening up a new and profitable field for Canadian trade. Captain M. H. Robertson, who commanded the steamer, said that it was hard to judge the outlook for the future of the East Indian trade at the present time as the merchants of India had large quantities of goods stored up. At present, he continued, the demand was not great for Canadian goods, but as a trade like this had to be worked up gradually, he had no doubt that Canadian products would find a steady market there, as soon as the exchange righted itself.

Utility and Cheapness

We see them so consistently advertised in The Christian Science Monitor by the manufacturer—we want to say we sell them and are proud to do it—they're worthy of everybody's attention and trial.

Boggs & Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Fashionette invisible hair nets

We see them so consistently advertised in The Christian Science Monitor by the manufacturer—we want to say we sell them and are proud to do it—they're worthy of everybody's attention and trial.

Boggs & Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BRITISH AFFINITIES WITH AMERICANS

cans, characterized by courtesy, refinement, love of beauty, and animated by high ideals.

A "Magnificent Character"

General Smuts, Mrs. Cran declared, was a magnificent character. Whenever he dealt with any subject it was always from the highest point of view, bringing refreshment into the dust and travails of everyday life. When statesmen viewed questions with the longer vision and from the standpoint of a noble ideal, they captured the imagination of the people and influenced the whole community for good. Mrs. Cran happened to be shopping in Pretoria in the same store as Mrs. Smuts—with short hair, in sandals, and wearing one of those straight-down, pinfire-looking frocks that one makes oneself at home and some people have the courage to wear out of doors." Highly educated, Mrs. Smuts is a B. A., but a very unassuming woman, the lecturer declared. She lives simply in a bungalow on the veldt, her chief joys consisting in bringing up her children and interesting herself in her husband and 11 affairs.

Robert Donald, formerly editor for many years of the Daily Chronicle, London, who presided, said that while Great Britain had many affinities with America, including those of race and a common language, the greatest community of interest was that both peoples cherished the same ideals of civilization and held the same opinions with regard to human freedom. Introducing the lecturer, he said that no woman was more qualified than Mrs. Cran to talk about the English-speaking world, for, born in South Africa, she was a keen observer, a brilliant writer and a great traveler.

Referring to her tour, Mrs. Cran said that she first went to New York, which she described as: "not a city, but a dynamo. It is like a diamond; it is wonderful; you cannot help admiring it, you might perhaps even covet it, but you don't love it. You only love things you forgive. There is nothing to forgive in New York; there is much to forgive in London." The Statue of Liberty, the lecturer described as looking, when lit up, "like a frosted cake." To Americans it was not an emblem, however, but represented something terrible in their lives, and she respected them for it. America was a land of emotional materialists, and Americans were extraordinarily hospitable people.

Prohibition and Camaraderie

No alcohol was served on the vessel in which Mrs. Cran made the voyage from New York to South Africa, and she testified that prohibition had promoted camaraderie. She described the deep feeling with which a Boer woman expressed thankfulness that prohibition would eliminate from children the craving for drink. As soon as the ship got to Cape Town some of the crew got liquor, delay was caused, and the American consul was powerless, as the vessel had sailed under the Peruvian flag.

Speaking of South Africa, Mrs. Cran stated that three great nations, British, American and Dutch, went to the making of the population of that country, and any people which had its roots in those three nations would inevitably hold its head high. There was much noisy talk of racial differences, but it was greatly exaggerated. The dual language caused difficulties, but these could be overcome by tolerance, forbearance, and humility; and school, children, soldiers and others soon developed a common speech. Mrs. Cran spoke of the need of an influx of white people into South Africa, where there are now only about 1,500,000, and paid a tribute to the high quality of the best Dutch there, saying they were equal to the best-bred British or American.

BOOTLEGGING PENALTY RAISED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
LONG BEACH, California—Maximum sentence of \$500 fine and 180 days in jail, with no suspensions and no parole privileges, is now the ruling of Carl V. Hawkins, police court judge, for all persons found guilty of bootlegging or selling whiskey. "I want it distinctly understood that bootlegging and its allied operations cannot go unpunished in Long Beach," said the judge in announcing in open court that he was raising the penalties to the limit.

Pretty little caps richly finished with laces or embroidery. Made of a good quality of lawn or organdie.

Babies' Spring fixings may be provided quickly in The Rosenbaum Exclusive Shop on the Seventh Floor.

ONTARIO PREPARING FOR VOTE ON LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Temperance workers throughout the Province are busy preparing for the referendum vote which will be taken on April 18 to determine whether or not the importation of intoxicating liquors is to be allowed to continue. Already the referendum committee has placed billboards with advertising posters calling upon the electors to "clinch" your former vote and stamp out the bootlegger. They call upon those who in October, 1919, voted for the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act to administer one final blow to the liquor traffic. "As you drove to the home, now drive it from the home," reads one of the posters which the temperance advocates have placed all over the Province.

The Toronto Globe, which for over half a century has been the recognized supporter of the Liberal Party, the other day editorially condemned the Liberal and Conservative opposition for the way it was delaying the business of the Ontario Legislature by what it considered was needless criticism of the Drury Government. The Globe went as far as to suggest that Liberal and Conservative members were, by these tactics, perhaps unconsciously aiding those forces which are opposed to temperance.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EFFECT OF MONEY RATE ON BUILDING

Benefits of Reduction in Interest Would Be Far-Reaching in Cutting Costs and Relieving Unemployment It Is Claimed

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Rates of interest charged for money enter into the question of building to a far greater extent than is realized without a study of the situation and knowledge of the facts. Since rates of interest go hand in hand with other "costs" it is obvious that the present downward trend in the process of readjustment gives promise eventually of a lower level for money prices. When it is considered that, according to the United States Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, which made a careful survey of the country, there is a potential need for from \$16,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000 for structural work the matter of 1 or 2 or 3 per cent reduction in the cost of money is readily appreciated to be tremendous.

The prices for some materials have dropped considerably, labor prices are also moving downward, but as yet the easing of interest rates has been indicated rather than actual. While the charge for money varies in different parts of the country, the following letter from a lumberman in Louisiana brings out some interesting points on the effects of interest that the writer gives as a cause of high rents and unemployment:

Comparison of Results

"Building houses to rent is like any other business. For example, the person building a two-family house for \$15,000 to rent, figures this way:

	A Year
Interest at 5% on \$15,000	\$750
Taxes, insurance, etc. 2%	300
Depreciation 3%	450
Painting and repairs 1%	150
Landlord's net profit 5%	450
Total rent charged	\$2700
Rent per family, \$1500 per year or \$11250 per month	

"If interest rates are reduced from 5 per cent to 5 per cent, normal or peace-time interest rate on real estate, labor would follow (without any loss of buying power) with a cut of 20 per cent, reducing the cost of a house that much. It, therefore, would then figure out this way, the cost being \$12,000:

	A Year
Interest at 5% on \$12,000	\$600
Taxes, insurance, etc. 2%	240
Depreciation 3%	360
Painting and repairs 1%	120
Landlord's net profit 5%	360
Total rent charged	\$1800

"Note the saving, when the interest rate is reduced, amounts to \$900, or \$450 a family a year, or \$37.50 a month a family, thereby reducing rent from \$112.50 to \$75 a month a family, or \$1.13 per cent drop in rent.

"You will see from this example each tenant's rent would be reduced \$450 a year and still the landlord would make the same net profit if our government, through the United States Federal Reserve Board, would insist on the rate of interest charged by the banks and others be reduced to the usual peace-time rates of interest, which is all you get on your savings accounts, namely, peace-time rates.

Stimulus to Building

"One's first thought about this is 'Why the landlord would not give the tenant the benefit of this big saving.' Maybe the landlord would not at first, but investors and prospective landlords would be attracted by the big net profits in renting property. Building would start up, giving employment to hundreds of thousands now out of work, then the old law of supply and demand would come into play and force rents down by competition.

"Ninety per cent of the cost of a house or building is labor. First the labor that manufactures the logs into lumber, the clay into bricks, the iron into nails and hardware, etc. Second, the labor that builds the house such as the carpenters, bricklayers, painters, etc. Now practically every one of them pay house rent and it is their biggest item of expense and about the only thing that has not gone down. If their house rent went down 20-30 per cent, they would work for 20 per cent less wages and still have just as much buying power (money) in their pockets as they ever did, after paying their rent.

"Lower or normal interest rates are bound to start up building. Start up building and you put millions of dollars every week into the hands of labor to buy the product of the farm, the factory, etc. and that spells prosperity and normal times."

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices yesterday fell to the lowest level which has been touched this season by the May and July deliveries. Closing prices were slightly above low, with May at 1.83%, July at 1.89%. Corn also went down, the close showing May at 60%, July at 63%, and September at 65%. Hogs sold at advances of 15 to 25 cents. \$10.50 being asked for best light grades. Provisions also were stronger. May rye 1.83%, July rye 1.10. September rye 1.02%. May hams 62%; May pork 19.75%; May lard 11.40; July lard 11.75%; May ribs 11.07%. July ribs 11.42.

SUGAR PRICE REDUCTION

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Sugar Refining Company has reduced its price of refined sugar 5% cent to 5 cents, less 2 per cent for cash for fine granulated sugar.

CROSSBRED WOOL POOL DEFERRED

Australian Growers' Committee Not to Relax Efforts, Although Too Late This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Plans for a voluntary pool to handle crossbred wool have been deferred owing to the lateness of the season and the difficulty of obtaining quickly the consent of wool growers.

Mr. Edmund Jawett, M. H. R., chairman of the Committee of Australian Growers of Crossbred Wool, declares that the committee do not intend to relax their efforts, although there seems no chance of forming the proposed pool for the 1920-21 season's clip.

At the end of June this year there is sure to be a large carry-over of the present clip of both mérino and crossbred wool, and by August and September another clip will begin to come on the market.

It may then be that both wool growers and other important sections of the trade may regard the pool as being most urgent and necessary."

The objects of the pool as proposed were twofold: (a) To create a better market for crossbred wool by endeavoring to encourage its manufacture throughout the world through the granting of credit in wool to manufacturers who have difficulty in buying without such credit; and (b) to help to finance the growers of crossbred wool.

Possibly the recent decision of wool-selling brokers against the scheme was partly responsible, for its shelving or deferral.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Four big German interests, one of them under the direct presidency of Hugo Stinnes, are reported to have amalgamated, under an 80-year contract in what is styled the most important German business move in years.

Two new Chinese-owned cotton factories near Shanghai are expected to be ready for operation in April. Eleven Chinese factories turned out 70,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn in 1919.

Large quantities of seed potatoes are being marketed in Nebraska at twice the price of table potatoes, according to reports from various parts of the state.

Australian shipbuilding costs, it is estimated, are \$28 a ton, as compared with \$32 a ton in England.

Output of six most important metals in Mexico for 1920 was as follows: gold, 23,270 kilos (one kilo is equal to 2.264 pounds); silver, 1,972,979 kilos; copper, 46,056,900 kilos; zinc, 18,363,057 kilos; antimony, 1,572,379 kilos; lead, 121,434,066 kilos.

The Siberian Republic has petitioned the United States to receive a trade mission and invites sending American representatives, stating security of investments is assured on basis of inviolability of private property.

It is said that the greatest hotel in the world will be a cooperative enterprise at Broadway and Fifty-Fifth Street, New York, to cost \$15,000,000. Shares at \$125 each will be bought directly by the people, preferably by those who wish to use the hotel, and no more than 10 to be taken in any one name.

The annual report of Calumet and Arizona Mining Company for 1920 shows net earnings of \$1,849,201, equal to \$2.87 a share, compared with \$224,416, or 31¢ a share, earned in 1919, and \$4,086,285, or \$6.36 a share, in 1918.

The West Indies have trebled their imports of lumber from the United States in the last three years. The value of such imports from the United States in 1920 was \$20,000,000. The principal demand is for soft woods, of which yellow pine makes nearly half. Profitable markets for sugar and other tropical products have encouraged additional building, with resultant good to the lumber industry of the United States.

HOME RAILS HEAVY IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—With a strike of English coal miners imminent, home rails and industrial securities were heavy on the stock exchange yesterday. Hudson's Bay was 5%. Oil shares also dropped. Shell Transport & Trading was 5% and Mexican Eagle 5%.

While changes in the gilt-edged section were slight the undertones was weaker. Maintaining of the Bank of England rate at 7 per cent was without influence. Foreign loans in some instances were firm.

There was profit-taking in Argentine rails. Grand Trunks were dull. Generally the markets were dull and spotty with alterations narrow.

Consols for money 47%. Grand Trunk 4%. De Beers 10. Rand Mines 2%. Bar silver 32½d. per ounce.

Money 6 per cent. Discount rates, short 5% to 6 per cent. Three months 6-16.

UNEMPLOYED PROPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—The unemployed South Wales blast-furnace men evidently prefer employment to receiving doles, and made a good proposal for a remedy when, at a recent meeting, they urged that the government should be approached to assist employers to take any available orders, the difference between the cost of production and the prices obtained to be paid by the government instead of paying unemployment doles.

GERMAN BUSINESS FAIR WINS TRADE

Spring Exhibit at Leipzig Is Successful in Attracting Some 90,000 Buyers, Many of Them Coming From Other Countries

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The great spring business fair of Leipzig—one of the most important co-trade gatherings in Germany—has been a striking success. The number of actual buyers was estimated at 90,000, the number of foreigners being extremely high. Among the latter were 30,000 from Czechoslovakia—clear proof of the growing commerce between Germany and Czechoslovakia—300 Swedes, 400 Bulgarians and Romanians, 300 from Great Britain and America, 100 from Finland, 300 from Italy, 1700 from Austria, 700 from Switzerland, and 120 from Spain.

In spite of the great political and economic crisis which the failure of the London conference seemed likely to produce business was extremely brisk in all branches. This was particularly the case in the textile trade, local firms who had opened offices at the fair booking orders which should keep their factories busy for many months. As the fair is in full swing at the moment of writing a detailed estimate of the business done must necessarily be left over to a future article.

REPORTS ON COMMERCE

The reports which have just reached the Prussian Ministry of Commerce from the various German chambers of commerce suggest that trade in Germany during the month of February presented disquieting features. It is stated that not only are orders from abroad being canceled but that in Germany itself German firms are meeting very severe competition from French and Belgian firms. Glass, porcelain, woolen and cotton trades are represented to have been last month in a highly unsatisfactory condition, while the only industry on which an unqualified satisfactory report is made is the electrical industry, thanks mainly to large orders from abroad. The foreign trade prospects of the German iron trade are painted in somewhat somber colors, it being specially mentioned that the competition of French and Belgian firms is growing keener in Holland, Switzerland and elsewhere.

Conditions and prospects in the machine and wagon construction industries are, on the other hand, stated to be much better. It is admitted that orders from abroad are flowing into Germany and that factories in these branches of industry will be fully occupied for many months to come. More valuable than the reports of the German chambers of commerce are the official statistics dealing with German exports for the first half of 1920 which have just been published here.

Value of Exports

It is shown that during the period under review—January-August, 1920—the value of German exports amounted to just over 44,000,000,000 (paper) marks. Almost half that sum was represented by exports of machinery and electrical goods, while exported dyes and chemical products amounted in value to over 6,000,000,000 marks. Naturally in almost all classes of goods the export figures compare very unfavorably with those of the last pre-war period. In general, however, the impression produced by the official figures quoted is satisfactory. When one considers the lost war, the undernourishment of the workers, the social unrest, the high price and scarcity of raw materials, the unwillingness of certain allied countries to renew former trade relations with Germany, surprise that the trade recovery has been so great cannot fail to be felt. The readiness to work which still remains the most striking German characteristic, constitutes the greatest asset which Germany has.

LEADERS DROP IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Losses of 1 to 3 points were numerous among leading issues in the stock market yesterday, unfavorable domestic and foreign conditions tending to depress the market. Atlantic Gulf, International Harvester and United States Rubber were among the few exceptions to the downward trend. Mexican Petroleum, International Paper, Royal Dutch of New York, American Smelting and Bunker Steel made losses of between 1 and 2 points. Some of the popular issues hardened toward the close of the session, but this improvement was canceled in the final dealing when call money rose to Wednesday's maximum of 7 per cent. Sales totaled 566,000 shares.

The close was heavy: Steel 81, off 2¢; Studebaker 74%, off 1¢; Reading 69, off 1%; Gulf 40%, up 1%.

REPEAL OF DANISH MARITIME ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—As the Maritime Act, prohibiting the sale or chartering of Danish ships to foreign countries, ceased to operate at the end of 1920 the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Tyge Rothe has submitted a bill to the Folketing to rescind the act which assigned for the purchase or building of new ships all insurance money received in respect of Danish ships lost during the war. The Minister remarked that the gross tonnage of the Danish mercantile fleet is now larger than in August, 1914.

UNEMPLOYED PROPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—The unemployed South Wales blast-furnace men evidently prefer employment to receiving doles, and made a good proposal for a remedy when, at a recent meeting, they urged that the government should be approached to assist employers to take any available orders, the difference between the cost of production and the prices obtained to be paid by the government instead of paying unemployment doles.

VALUE OF FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS

United States Securities, More of Which Are to Be Issued, Have Held Steady Price

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In connection with the recent announcement by the Farm Loan Board that a new issue of United States Federal Land Bank bonds with a more liberal redemption clause is contemplated, it was pointed out by a banker that Federal Land Bank bonds of the several issues outstanding maintained a remarkably steady price when general market conditions are considered in view of the long-pending suit before the United States Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of the congressional act establishing the bank.

The banker quoted said that this indicated clearly the general confidence of the public, and the national group of representative investment bankers which sponsored the loans in placing them with the public, as to the outcome of the suit and the stability of the system.

Now that the court's decision has clearly upheld both the right of Congress to establish the system, and the right of exemption from taxation, the Farm Loan Board points out that these bonds promise to become even more popular with the investing public.

The federal land banks, which are the banks in which the United States Government holds stock, have shown steadily increasing capital and surplus account, and the bonds of the banks offer an opportunity to the investor to place his money in a security of unquestioned worth, to net the relatively small tenfold in seven years.

INFLATION PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—Although thousands of tons of shipping are laid up at ports throughout the world on account of the slump in trade, the Cunard Company at any rate takes a bright view for the future and are carrying on their original plans for the expansion of their fleet. Two new Cunards of different types, launched during the present month, are the Antonia on the 11th from Messrs. Vickers yard at Barrow-in-Furness and the Laconia on the 23rd from the Wallsend-on-Tyne yard of Messrs. Swan Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd.

The Laconia, of 21,500 tons, will have accommodation for 2500 passengers in her three classes, and the Antonia will carry cabin and third-class passengers only.

Five more ships of the Antonia type are under construction. Both the Antonia and Laconia will burn oil fuel.

NATIONAL REVENUE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TRIPLE TIE FOR WESTERN HONOR

Wisconsin, Michigan and Purdue Universities Each Win Eight Games and Lose Four in the Conference Basketball Race

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING		
College	Won	Lost P.C.
Wisconsin	8	4 .666
Michigan	8	4 .666
Purdue	8	4 .666
Illinois	7	5 .583
Minnesota	7	5 .583
Indiana	6	5 .566
Iowa	6	5 .566
Chicago	6	6 .500
Ohio State	2	10 .166
Northwestern	1	11 .083

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—This year's Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association basketball championship race was one of the most interesting that the Western Conference has yet held and the end finds three teams, University of Wisconsin, University of Michigan and Purdue University tied for the championship honors with eight victories and four defeats to the credit of each. It is the fifth time in the history of the championship that a tie for the title has existed and the first time that three teams have been called upon to share the honors.

Of the three teams which tied for the 1921 title Michigan and Wisconsin are, perhaps, entitled to the most credit as Michigan finished next to last in 1920 with only three victories in 12 games played and Wisconsin was fifth with seven victories in 12 games, while Purdue was second last year with eight victories in 10 games.

The rise of Michigan to the top of the list after a poor first-half of the season, was perhaps the most interesting feature of the championship race. After losing four of its first six games, it took a surprising turn of form and won the last six without a defeat.

Wisconsin's success was due to a squad of players of average ability whose teamwork was perfected by Coach W. E. Meanwell. In most of their games they controlled the ball, but were weak on scoring ability. They struggled around the middle of the table of standing all season, and it was their defensive work in keeping possession of the ball and some improvement in scoring that finally pushed them up among the leaders.

For the greater part of the season Indiana looked like the best candidate for the championship, winning six of its first seven games. Iowa, a tallander, checked the career of the Hoosiers by two successive defeats; then Indiana lost two more, finishing the season with four straight losses, just as they began the season with four straight victories.

Of the three teams tied for first Purdue had the best scoring record with 34 points as against 27 to 27 scored against it, leaving a balance of 53 points in its favor. Wisconsin was next with 285 points for and 241 against, giving it a margin of 44. Michigan had balance of 22 points, scoring 272 points to 255 against.

A curious contradiction is presented by Chicago's record of total points for the season. The Maroon won only half its games, but scored 314 points as compared with 279 against, leaving a balance of 35 points in its favor. This is explained by the fact that a number of Chicago victories were by wide margins, while most of its defeats were close. The Maroon had a squad of individual stars, but lacked a systematic team attack.

Fifty-nine games were played in all and 2733 points were scored. This is an average of 46 19-59 points per game. The results of all the games played follow:

Wisconsin	27	Michigan	24
Wisconsin	25	Michigan	17
Wisconsin	22	Illinois	18
Illinois	17	Wisconsin	8
Minnesota	23	Wisconsin	21
Wisconsin	18	Minnesota	12
Chicago	29	Wisconsin	27
Wisconsin	35	Chicago	19
Wisconsin	42	Ohio State	25
Wisconsin	34	Ohio State	25
Northwestern	13	Wisconsin	12
Wisconsin	22	Northwestern	10
Michigan	23	Purdue	22
Michigan	19	Purdue	15
Michigan	24	Illinois	18
Michigan	38	Illinois	26
Indiana	30	Michigan	21
Michigan	16	Chicago	14
Michigan	19	Iowa	15
Ohio State	22	Michigan	10
Michigan	22	Ohio State	25
Michigan	21	Northwestern	15
Illinois	22	Purdue	26
Purdue	22	Illinois	19
Purdue	27	Indiana	19
Purdue	25	Indiana	20
Iowa	29	Purdue	18
Purdue	21	Iowa	18
Purdue	40	Ohio State	32
Purdue	41	Ohio State	22
Purdue	24	Northwestern	19
Purdue	24	Northwestern	15
Illinois	22	Minnesota	22
Illinois	24	Minnesota	20
Purdue	27	Indiana	19
Purdue	25	Purdue	15
Iowa	29	Purdue	18
Purdue	21	Iowa	18
Purdue	40	Ohio State	32
Purdue	41	Ohio State	22
Purdue	24	Northwestern	19
Purdue	24	Northwestern	15
Illinois	22	Minnesota	22
Illinois	24	Minnesota	20
Purdue	27	Indiana	19
Purdue	25	Purdue	15
Iowa	29	Purdue	18
Purdue	21	Iowa	18
Purdue	40	Ohio State	32
Purdue	41	Ohio State	22
Purdue	24	Northwestern	19
Purdue	24	Northwestern	15
Illinois	22	Minnesota	22
Illinois	24	Minnesota	20
Purdue	27	Indiana	19
Purdue	25	Purdue	15
Iowa	29	Purdue	18
Purdue	21	Iowa	18
Purdue	40	Ohio State	32
Purdue	41	Ohio State	22
Purdue	24	Northwestern	19
Purdue	24	Northwestern	15
Illinois	22	Minnesota	22
Illinois	24	Minnesota	20
Purdue	27	Indiana	19
Purdue	25	Purdue	15
Iowa	29	Purdue	18
Purdue	21	Iowa	18
Purdue	40	Ohio State	32
Purdue	41	Ohio State	22
Purdue	24	Northwestern	19
Purdue	24	Northwestern	15
Illinois	22	Minnesota	22
Illinois	24	Minnesota	20
Purdue	27	Indiana	19
Purdue	25	Purdue	15
Iowa	29	Purdue	18
Purdue	21	Iowa	18
Purdue	40	Ohio State	32
Purdue	41	Ohio State	22
Purdue	24	Northwestern	19
Purdue	24	Northwestern	15
Illinois	22	Minnesota	22
Illinois	24	Minnesota	20
Purdue	27	Indiana	19
Purdue	25	Purdue	15
Iowa	29	Purdue	18
Purdue	21	Iowa	18
Purdue	40	Ohio State	32
Purdue	41	Ohio State	22
Purdue	24	Northwestern	19
Purdue	24	Northwestern	15
Illinois	22	Minnesota	22
Illinois	24	Minnesota	20
Purdue	27	Indiana	19
Purdue	25	Purdue	15
Iowa	29	Purdue	18
Purdue	21	Iowa	18
Purdue	40	Ohio State	32
Purdue	41	Ohio State	22
Purdue	24	Northwestern	19
Purdue	24	Northwestern	15
Illinois	22	Minnesota	22
Illinois	24	Minnesota	20
Purdue	27	Indiana	19
Purdue	25	Purdue	15
Iowa	29	Purdue	18
Purdue	21	Iowa	18
Purdue	40	Ohio State	32
Purdue	41	Ohio State	22
Purdue	24	Northwestern	19
Purdue	24	Northwestern	15
Illinois	22	Minnesota	22
Illinois	24	Minnesota	20
Purdue	27	Indiana	19
Purdue	25	Purdue	15
Iowa	29	Purdue	18
Purdue	21	Iowa	18
Purdue	40	Ohio State	32
Purdue	41	Ohio State	22
Purdue	24	Northwestern	19
Purdue	24	Northwestern	15
Illinois	22	Minnesota	22
Illinois	24	Minnesota	20
Purdue	27	Indiana	19
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Purdue	41	Ohio State	22
Purdue	24	Northwestern	19
Purdue	24	Northwestern	15
Illinois	22	Minnesota	22
Illinois	24		

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

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JULIUS J. SEIDE

Insurance

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INSURANCE

100 MAIN STREET

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EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE RED CROSS

60 Main Street Hartford, Connecticut

G. I. Whitehead & Son,

"The Auto Shop"

Let us get your machine in ready-

ness for summer touring.

SERVICE CAR AT ALL HOURS

80 NEW BRITAIN AVE.

Tel. Charter 488-32

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MIKE GRADY PIANOS AND FLUTES

Music, Wind and Musical Merchandise

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4 COLOR STREET Books, Stationery,

Specimens Free and Other Supplies

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LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundries

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'YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS'

175 CHAPEL ST., NEW HAVEN

Coomb's

Flower Shoppe

TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ANYWHERE

TWO STORES IN HARTFORD

Burpee's

Seeds Grow!

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BROADWAY

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SPRING VALLEY BRAND

Butter Eggs Cheese

388 STATE ST.

STAMFORD

ETHEL HAY

Knox Country Club

MILLINERY

34 PARK ROW, STAMFORD, CONN.

Telephone 2848-2

L. SPELKE & SON

STAMFORD, CONN.

SHOES

AND

HOSIERY

SAMUEL PHILLIPS

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH

Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

Exclusive Agency

222 ATLANTIC ST.

Guthman Silver

STAMFORD, CONN.

THE BAKER

THE BAKER

Tree Expert Co.

Stamford, Conn.

Telephone, 179 Stamford

MATHISON'S

MOTOR SALES CO., Inc.

Phone 2976, 2207

MAIN STREET

STAMFORD, CONN.

Spring Styles Now Ready

IN

Clothing and Furnishings

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WM. J. HERZOG, Stamford Theatre Building

Marsh Bakeries, Inc.

MAKERS OF

High Class Bread Products

General Office: 615 Main Street

STAMFORD, CONN.

'YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS'

National Market Co.

"Largest Retailers of MEAT in America"

STAMFORD, CONN.

80 Stores

5 States

85 ATLANTIC ST.

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Meats, Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries

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GOODYEAR TIRES

PALACE DRESS SHOP INC.

375 ATLANTIC ST.

Phone 1177.

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201 Washington Avenue West

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Portland, Maine, opposite Congress Square Hotel.

177 corsets and blouses; experienced fitter

in residence.

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PORLTAND, MAINE

Ladies', Misses', Children's and

Infants' Wearing Apparel

Cloaks, Suits, Millinery and Boys'

Clothing

CROPLEY & ANDERSON

310 Congress Street

Ladies and Children's Shoes and Hosiery

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

<p

THE HOME FORUM

The April Month Is Here

O come across the hillside! The April month is here.
The lamb-time, the lark-time, the child-time of the year.
The wren sings on the sallow,
The lark above the fallow.
The birds sing everywhere,
With whistle and with hollow.
The laborers follow
The shining shore,
And sing upon the hillside in the seed-time of the year.

O come into the woodland! The primroses are here,
And down in the woodland beneath
the grasses sore,
As in a wide dominion
How many a pretty minor
Of Spring to-day.
Where warm the sunshine passes
Thro' the forest of the grasses,
Awakes to play;
To sport there in the sun-time, the play-time of the year.
—Margaret L. Woods.

The Second Mayflower

On the seventh of April, 1788, there appeared before a small fort on the shore of the Ohio River, a little barge loaded with pioneers. Its journey had not been a very long one. Only a week before it had left its building-place on the Youghiogheny River, and with its walls made bullet-proof by a lining of mattresses and blankets, had floated slowly down the river in the spring sunshine, laden with hope and promise. A smaller craft designed for use as a ferryboat, with three rough log canoes of various sizes accompanied it—all of them the work of somewhat unskilled builders—but the largest of the fleet bore upon its side the name of the Mayflower, in memory of that ship which long before had performed so much more arduous a journey as it carried a similar body of Pilgrims to their pioneer homes upon the shores of a strange land.

Far happier, however, was the lot of this new company of Pilgrims who had left their homes to found a new colony within the lately formed commonwealth. No ocean separated them from those they had left behind, and although the roads had been long and the journey hard, only a few miles actually lay between them and the safety and comfort of civilised communities. The strong arm of the government had already preceded them and by its little acts made their coming comparatively safe. Steady and frequent additions of friends and wealth to their infant colony were to be expected. They had found a land of wonderful fertility and possible resources, greatly in contrast to the bleak shores of Plymouth Bay, and their joyous arrival was made in the spring month of April, when

everything foretold the awakening of the new life of summer, instead of in those dreary November days which prelude the long, cold winter. Joyously they saluted the flag, which waved from the summit of Fort Harmar, and set foot upon that new territory which they were to transform into a civilised and religious land.

They were mostly men of New England, men of stalwart build and fair education, well fitted for the battle with the wilderness and the Indian tribes which roamed about

thousand four hundred forty feet above mean tide. That of Whitney, computed from fewer observations, is about fourteen thousand nine hundred feet. But inasmuch as the average elevation of the plain out of which Shasta rises is only about four thousand feet above the sea, while the actual base of the peak of Mount Whitney lies at an elevation of eleven thousand feet, the individual height of the former is about two and one-half times as great as that of the latter.—John Muir, "Picturesque California."

A Type of Old-World Servant

For a type of old-world servant I would recall rather some more public worthy, such as that stout old hostler whom, whenever you went up to stay in Hampstead, you would see standing planted outside that stout old hostelry, Jack Straw's Castle.

His robust but restful form, topped with that weather-beaten and chin-bearded face, was the hub of the summit of Hampstead. He was as

authorial comment, whatever crevices of fact, or action, may, from page to page, render themselves apparent.

I prefer commencing with the consideration of an effect. Keeping originality always in view—for he is false to himself who ventures to dispense with so obvious and so easily attainable a source of interest—I say to myself, in the first place, "Of the innumerable effects, or impressions, of which the heart, the intellect, . . . is susceptible, what one shall I, on the present occasion, select? Having chosen a novel, first, and sec-

Forgiveness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Peter asked Christ Jesus,

"Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?" the Master gave an answer which set up a standard for forgiveness that the world has been slow to accept. "I say not unto thee, Until seven times; but, Until seventy times seven." The human mind has always balked at this standard. It likes to mete out the measure of forgiveness which it considers to be commensurate with its own sense of importance, and then believes that it has been forgiven enough. If, however, we are ever to become perfect even as the Father which is in heaven is perfect, if, in other words, we are ever to attain full and complete salvation, we must begin to learn here and now in what true forgiveness consists.

As a matter of fact the carnal mind knows nothing of forgiveness. What it labels forgiveness is merely condonation, and is usually the expression of its own belief of self-righteousness.

True forgiveness consists in the recognition that as man made in the image and likeness of God is the only man there is, he could never by any possibility transgress, and that therefore there is in reality nothing to be condemned. What has to be dealt with is a lie, a false claim which would deceive us into believing in the existence of a wicked, unjust, and unlovable man. But no such man ever existed, for the good and sufficient reason that he was never created, and the recognition of this fact will enable one to separate the false from the true, the mortal counterfeit from the man of God's creating, and in the measure that one does this he truly forgives.

Directly one begins to see evil as unreal, he has begun to forgive as he is forgiven, for he has begun to reflect in some degree the divine Mind and to see the whole creation as God sees it. Indeed it may be said that God, Principle, the divine Mind, is always forgiving, or rather that He is forgiveness, for He is always knowing the truth about His creation. If, therefore, this is the Father's attitude toward man, ought it not to become our attitude toward one another? Which of us would like to think that God's forgiveness was limited where we are concerned? Which of us would care to believe that He accepted what is untrue and called it true? And yet is not this what we are continually doing with regard to our fellow man?

On page 129 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "One's first lesson is to learn one's self; having done this, one will naturally, through grace from God, forgive his brother and love his enemies." No one, then, can really forgive another until he has begun to learn himself, for egotism and self-righteousness will so blind his eyes that his own shortcomings will be minimized while his brother's are magnified. It is only as he recognizes man's true selfhood as a son of God that he can begin humbly and obediently to separate the false mortal sense of man from his concept of neighbor, and when he has done this, not until then, he has forgiven his neighbor.

Just in the degree that one has learned how truly to forgive he has gained the Mind of Christ and to that degree he becomes a redeemer of the world. It is this inestimable blessing of true spiritual consciousness which Christian Science is bringing to mankind. It is showing men and women how to forgive not until seven times but until seventy times seven, because it is teaching them how to reflect the divine nature. Divine love is not measured by human deserving. To him it is the love of his brother, therefore, to deny the unlimited love of God. The slate must be wiped clean for our fellow man if we would have it wiped clean for ourselves, for, as the Apostle Paul says, "thou that judgest doest the same things."

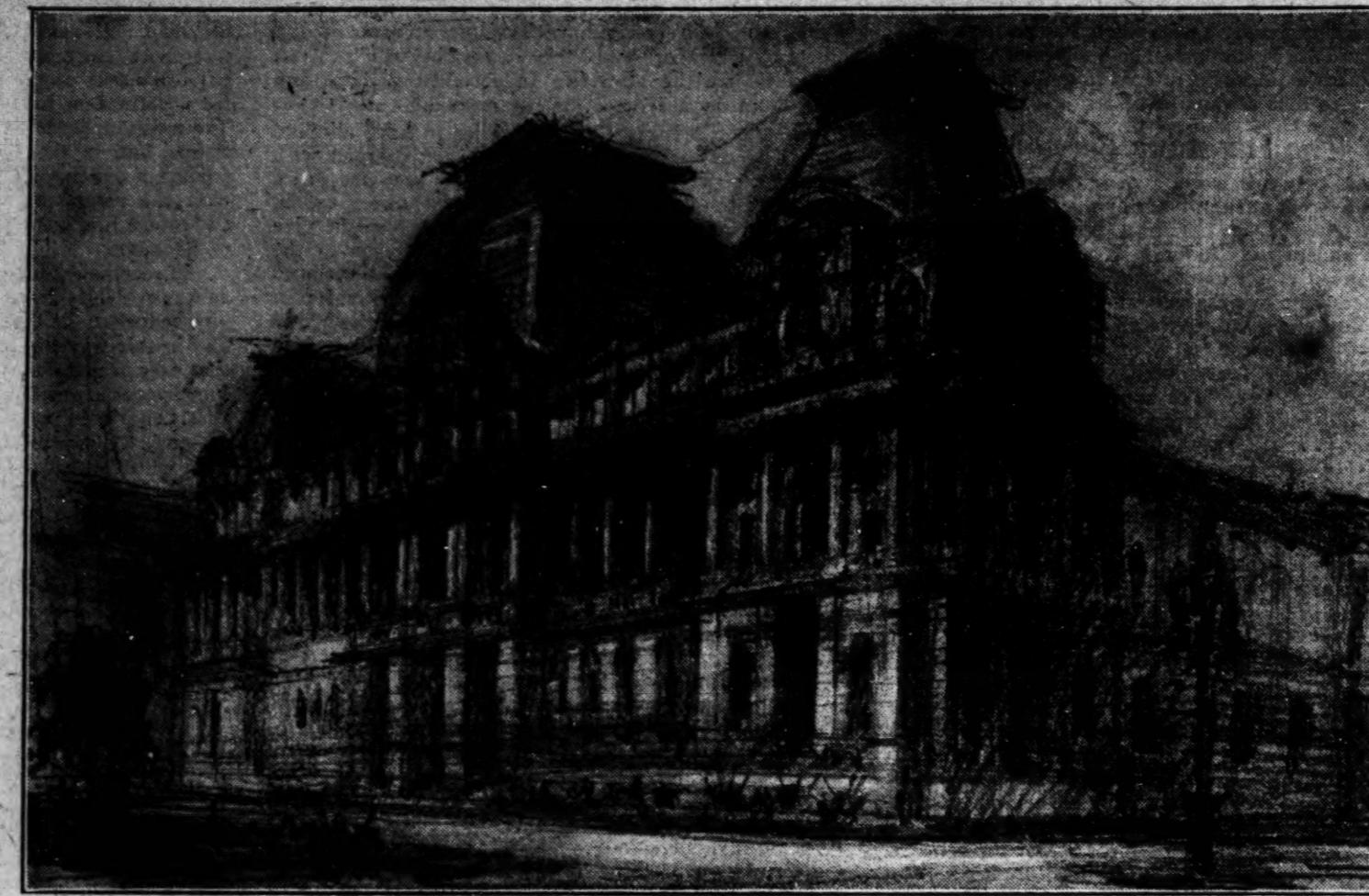
This does not mean, however, that one shall condone evil, but that evil shall be seen for what it is. On page 5 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Sin is forgiven only as it is destroyed by Christ.—Truth and Life." The main object of forgiveness, therefore, is to wipe out the false claim of wrongdoing and so help to free the individual. Surely this was what the Master did when he said to the woman taken in adultery, "Go, and sin no more." His clear spiritual perception of the real man's uninterrupted relationship with the Father released her from the mechanism of sinful suggestion and left her free to enter into man's birthright of purity. To those who had stood by, and who would have condemned her, he said, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her," thus bringing home to each of them, and to every man and woman since that time, that, as Paul says, "all have sinned, and have come short of the glory of God," and that not until one can say, as did the Master himself near the end of his earthly career, "the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me," can he afford to judge another.

No indignity, no slight, no seeming injury should ever be allowed to blind one's eyes to the nature of evil, or induce him for one moment to make a reality of it. To do so is to hold not alone the one who has apparently done the wrong but himself in bondage.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U.S.A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, LE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.



Museum of Fine Arts, Rio de Janeiro

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Naming of Rio de Janeiro

When the early navigators sailed up the island-studded bay, which leads to the present site of the capital of Brazil, they thought it must surely be the mouth of a broad river, and as it was in the month of January, they named it, for want of a better name, Rio de Janeiro, the River of January, and the name has clung to the bay and settlement, which has grown into a thriving city, during the succeeding four centuries. No one, however, since that time has been able to discover the supposed river which led to the name. So this city of lovely views and of romantic history bears, and has always borne, a name which is a misnomer, but this fact has not affected either the beauty of the scene or the development of the city. It is simply another illustration of the saying that there is little in a name, and a rose by any other name would smell just as sweet. The inhabitant of the city is even called a "fluminense," from the word meaning a river.

The visitor is first inclined to look lightly upon the brilliant and variegated colourings of the houses and other buildings, and think that it is very much overdone. The longer one stays there, however, the more the colouring seems to be in harmony with the tropics. Such brilliant colours and light, airy effects would be entirely out of place in a land where the trees lost their foliage, and snow covered the ground during a part of the year. But here, where the sky is so blue, where the foliage is evergreen and where the sun is so bright, even the light blues and greens, the pinks and terra-cotta colourings on the houses finally seem in harmony.

Sometimes, under a porch, one will see a landscape painting on the wall of the house, and many of these paintings are well done. The style of architecture is Portuguese and differs from the Spanish style, which always includes a little court, or patio, in that service.

It was the time of a somewhat ridiculous revival of interest in the classics, when long names from the Greek and Latin were very much in favor and were used at every possible opportunity. Thus we find the newly built town boasting a Via Sacra, and also a Campus Martius, which was in reality nothing but a rude stockade enclosing a large public hall and other buildings, where the settlers might come for defense in time of attack by the Indians. The settlement itself was for a season called Adelphia, but later the name of Marietta was decided upon in memory of Marie Antoinette, whose country had done so much to aid the united colonists in the Revolution which had just been concluded.—"Hero Tales," Grace T. Davis.

that region. Among the many who came in those first companies were a large number of Revolutionary veterans, men who had done faithful duty in the late war, and whom a poverty stricken country sought to reward thus by giving them lands instead of money—a place where they might build homes in that large, unsettled northwest territory which had only lately come into the hands of the young republic.

It was just at the point where the Muskingum flows into the Ohio River, and upon the lower peninsula thus formed the fort had been built. The point just opposite across the river was the location selected by the leaders of the enterprise for the beginnings of a city. It was a high and fertile spot, beautifully situated, rich of soil, and covered with interesting memorials of a bygone age.

There was not lacking also a certain old-time courtesy and formal social life among the leading members of this newly born colony. Arthur St. Clair, who came as its governor in July, was carefully spoken of as "His Excellency," and "gentle diners" were served at his home to large numbers of guests. There was much friendly intercourse between the officers of Fort Harmar and the leaders of the rough little town on the opposite bank, and the visiting friends passed back and forth in a barge covered by an awning, and rowed by twelve soldiers, well trained in that service.

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In Solitary Grandeur

Mount Shasta rises in solitary grandeur from the edge of a comparatively low and lightly sculptured lava plain near the northern extremity of the Sierra, and maintains a far more impressive and commanding personality than any other mountain within the limits of California. Go where you may, within a radius of from fifty to a hundred miles or more, there stands before you the colossal cone of Shasta, clad in ice and snow, the one grand, unmistakable landmark—the pole-star of the landscape. Far to the southward Mount Whitney lifts its granite summit four or five hundred feet higher than Shasta, but it is nearly snowless during the late summer, and is so feebly individualized that the traveler may search for it in vain among the many rival peaks crowded along the axis of the range to north and south of it, which all alike are crumbling residual masses brought into relief in the degradation of the general mass of the range. The highest point on Mount Shasta, as determined by the State Geological Survey, is in round numbers fourteen

richly local as the pond there—that famous pond which in hot weather is so much waded through by cart-horses and is at all seasons so much barked around by excitable dogs and cruised over by toy boats. He was an essential as it, and the flag-staff and the gorse and the view over the valley away to Highgate. It was always to Highgate that his big blue eyes were looking, and on Highgate that he seemed to be ruminating. Not that I think he wanted to go there. He was Hampstead-born and Hampstead-bred, and very loyal to that village. In the course of his life he had "bin down to London a matter o' three or four times," he would tell me, "an' sleep there once." He knew me to be a native of that city, and for he was the most respectful of men, did not make any adverse criticism of it. But clearly it had not prepossessed him. Men and horses, rather than cities, were what he knew, and his memory was more reflective of horses than of men. But he did—and this was a great thrill for me—did, after some pondering at my behest, remember to have seen in Heath Street, when he was a boy, "a gentleman with summat long-hair, settin' in a small cart, takin' a pictur'." To me Ford Madox Brown's "Work" is of all modern pictures the most delightful in composition and strongest in conception, the most alive and the most worth-while; and I take great pride in having known some one who saw it in the making. But my friend himself set little store on anything that had been fallen him in days before he was "took on as stable-lad at the Castle." His pride was in the Castle, wholly.

Part of his charm, like Hampstead's, was in the surprise one had at finding anything like it so near to London.—"And Even Now," Max Beerbohm.

Poe on Composition

Charles Dickens, in a note now

lying before me, alluding to an examination I once made of the mechanism of Barnaby Rudge, says—"By the way, are you aware that Godwin wrote his Caleb Williams backwards? He first involved his hero in a web of difficulties, forming the second volume, and then, for the first, cast about him for some mode of accounting for what had been done."

I cannot think this the precise mode

of procedure on the part of Godwin

and indeed what he himself acknowledges, is not altogether in accordance

with Mr. Dickens' idea—but the author of Caleb Williams was too good an artist not to perceive the advantage derivable from at least a somewhat similar process. Nothing is more clear than that every plot, worth the name, must be elaborated to its dénouement before anything be attempted with the pen. It is only with the dénouement constantly in view that we can give a plot its indomitable air of consequence, or causation, by making the incidents, and especially the tone at all points, tend to the development of the intention.

There is a radical error, I think, in the usual mode of constructing a story.

Either history affords a thesis—or one

is suggested by an incident of the day

—or, at best, the author sets himself

to work in the combination of striking events to form merely the basis

of his narrative—designing, generally,

to fill in with description, dialogue, or

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An April Day

A gush of bird-song, a patter of dew, A cloud, and a rainbow's warning, Suddenly sunshine and perfect blue— An April day in the morning.

—Harriet P. Spofford.

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Sole publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1921

EDITORIALS

Sinai

The men who met, in the winter and early summer of the year 1919, in the clock room of the Quai d'Orsay, to rebuild the peace of the world, were unequal to the task. The fact is becoming more and more evident every day, and yet it is no discredit to them. The effort was probably beyond human strength. Looking back over the statesmen of the modern world, the statesmen, that is to say, who have been the product of the passions and forces of that world, it seems possible to think of one only who might have risen to the occasion. A Stephen Langton or a Cromwell belongs to another age; a Bismarck or even a Cavour would neither of them have understood; Washington himself probably lacked one great essential. Lincoln and Lincoln alone might have ridden the whirlwind, but of Lincoln, the words of Ariosto come back with concentrated power, "Nature made him, and then broke the mold." The foolish game of criticism, that joy of little minds, may as well therefore be cast aside. The world is swaying, as it were, in its orbit, and the question before men is, What is to be done? It is the attempt to find an answer, or a partial answer to that question, which has brought Mr. Viviani to the United States, and it will be well for the world to take his visit seriously.

The danger of the European situation can scarcely be exaggerated. The breakdown of civilization is manifest in Russia, and a border of bankruptcy, starvation, and disorganization, themselves the forerunners of further disorders, is spread along the Russian frontiers. To the Bolshevik all this may be the harbinger of a new day; but to the man in the street it is rather the warning of the seer made concrete, "A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny; and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine." How Mr. Viviani's mission can affect all this will depend entirely on the spirit in which the world regards it. One nation or two nations can do little, but if the great nations have learned sufficiently from their mistakes to take advantage of the opportunity, the opportunity may be turned to great effect. In the columns of this paper there was printed yesterday a summary of the motives which have brought Mr. Viviani to the United States. Of the five principal objects indicated in this, four may, for the moment, be set aside. They are in the nature of matters more important to the relations of Paris and Washington than to the world. But the first relates to the future of the whole world.

Mr. Viviani's chief proposal is an offer to the United States to reconsider its position towards the League of Nations, provided the League is prepared to reconsider its constitution in the light of the objections of the people of the United States. That Mr. Viviani could make such a proposal to the President is, of course, incredible except on the hypothesis that the other members of the League have been approached and have given their consent. Therefore it must be regarded as certain that Mr. Viviani is assured that the existing members of the League are prepared to consign the League itself to the melting pot in order to recover from the melting process a new league or association of nations which shall preserve the main intention of the original League, which was the preservation of the peace of the world. Now Mr. Harding has stated quite definitely, in public and in private, that, so far as the United States is concerned, the League is laid upon the shelf. And Mr. Harding's decision has been affirmed in every conceivable way by the other treaty-making power of the country, the Senate. Therefore it is quite clear that Mr. Viviani, speaking in the name of the League, must be perfectly willing to lay aside the League altogether, provided some new association of nations, the constitution of which shall not be repugnant to the United States, can be evolved.

The difficulties surrounding such an operation will be considerable, but the League having become little more than an alliance of a number of powers for a specific purpose, and having thus entirely failed in its original intention of operating as a world force, all those concerned are presumably ready to sacrifice it to the attainment, on other conditions, of their original intentions. The question, consequently, becomes one largely for the consideration of the United States, because it was the refusal of the United States to join the League, in the form in which it was originally organized, which is practically responsible for the breakdown of Mr. Wilson's famous proposal. It is quite unnecessary to traverse the old ground of the League controversy for a single moment. All that is of importance is to realize the frankness of the French proposal, which is that the powers need the assistance of the United States in rebuilding the world, and that, to obtain that assistance, they are perfectly prepared to recast the League in any way which will satisfy the objections of the United States sufficiently to permit its joining them. In other words, just as Mr. Wilson originally obtained the free consent of the European powers to form the League in his way, so now these powers approach the Republican President, who has taken his place, with the proposal that a new league shall be evolved on bases agreeable to those now in authority.

The whole question, then, resolves itself into this, Will the United States be willing to come to the assistance of the world in an entirely new and far worse crisis than that which existed in 1919, and join in another endeavor to paralyze future wars, and so to get rid of those appalling charges which constitute more than 90 per cent of its own present expenditure, and which have for decades been helping to hold down the progress of humanity through the sheer weight of financial exhaustion? It is perfectly true that it is the passions of the world which have been the cause of the world's budgets and of the world's taxation. But the world, though it has not seemed able to rid itself of these passions, has none the less reached the

period when it is willing to bind them by an association in the nature of the League of Nations. What is offered to the world today is the opportunity which was offered to it in the time of Moses. The animality of Israel was then too adamantine to make possible the full acceptance of the monotheistic idea which had driven Abraham across the Euphrates. But Israel, recognizing its own shortcomings, proved ready to bind itself with the shackles of the law. The law of Sinai became, in this way, the starting point of all those vast reformations which ultimately made Christianity a possibility. The position today is not so markedly dissimilar. The opportunity to follow in the footsteps of Moses is offered to the world. Is the world ready to take advantage of it?

The Hapsburg Fiasco

THERE is only one word, apparently, which fittingly describes the recent attempt made by the former Emperor Charles of Austria to regain a portion of his lost dominions, and that is "fiasco." It would be unwise to give unqualified credit to the great mass of detail concerning the affair which has come out of Budapest, Vienna, Rome, and Paris, to mention no other sources of information. Moreover, it is quite impossible to say what the next twenty-four hours may bring forth. Nevertheless, quite sufficient is certainly known to make it clear that the coup was badly and quite inadequately planned, and that there was little or nothing in the circumstances of the case which could have justified a reasonable hope of success.

Shorn of its picturesque details, the story of the great adventure is soon told. Setting out in a motor car with three companions from the little Swiss town of Prangins, on Lake Geneva, Charles crossed the Swiss frontier on Friday night, and, twenty-four hours later, reached the Hungarian town of Steinamanger, where he was received and concealed by Bishop Mikes. The bishop communicated with the Hungarian Premier, Mr. Teleky, who came at once to Steinamanger, and endeavored to dissuade Charles from continuing his mad enterprise. Charles, however, declined to be dissuaded, and, after a vain attempt to induce General Lehar, in command of the Hungarian forces at Steinamanger, to join him, insisted on proceeding to Budapest. At Budapest, he interviewed the Regent, Admiral Horthy, and demanded from him the reins of government. Admiral Horthy declined to hand them over, and advised the former emperor to return to Switzerland. Charles at first refused, but, in the end, gave way. At any rate, it is known that he returned to Steinamanger, and made another abortive attempt to win over General Lehar, but there all present trace of him ends. According to one report, he is already on his way to Spain, where he has been offered asylum. According to another report he is held a prisoner at Steinamanger. According to yet another, he has proclaimed a military dictatorship, and is preparing to march with a now converted General Lehar upon Budapest at the head of an army 15,000 strong. Reports, indeed, are coming in from all quarters, and Vienna is showing itself to have lost nothing of its pre-war reputation as a center for rumors of all kinds.

From a serious international point of view, the situation is one not easy to estimate. If what is at present known is the whole of this latest reactionary exploit, then it may be dismissed as of little consequence. If, however, it proves to be the premature explosion of a deep-laid plot to bring about the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Hungary, that is quite another matter. For it is particularly interesting to note that the chief difficulty in the way of the monarchists in Hungary appears to be, not that the great powers will not tolerate any restoration of the Hapsburgs, but that, even if the great powers were willing, such lesser powers as Jugo-Slavia, Tzeccho-Slovakia, and Rumania would have none of it. Of the many wild tales coming out of Vienna and Budapest, the least wild are certainly those that speak of strong representations, from Prague and Belgrade, that neither Tzeccho-Slovakia nor Jugo-Slavia will tolerate any restoration of the House of Hapsburg.

Meanwhile, the monarchists in Germany are loud in their condemnation of the effort, for the obvious reason that it has not succeeded. The hopes raised by the restoration of Constantine in Greece have indeed been rudely shattered by the Hapsburg fiasco.

Barring Out the Ford Weekly

ALMOST anybody in the United States might find it difficult, from the news dispatches, to tell how Henry Ford's weekly is really faring at the hands of the public authorities of the larger cities. That certain restrictions are being placed upon the vending of it in the public streets is clear enough. But it is not so clear whether or not the restrictions constitute an infringement of the traditional American freedom of the press. So the matter assumes a certain importance, irrespective of the parties immediately involved. Undeniably there is a public interest in having some determination of the question as to whether the articles in the Dearborn Independent constitute an improper and unjustified attack upon the Jews, or are rather a disclosure of improper activities which all Americans, Jews as well as the rest, ought to be eager to correct, and perfectly willing to have disclosed if disclosure be the ready means of their correction. But the question involving the freedom of the press is one of even greater importance.

News dispatches seem to show that the excuse for restriction, so far, has not been the same in all cities. In some places the hawking of the paper on the basis of the Jewish articles which it contains has been forbidden, on the excuse of preserving the peace, at the same time that the sale of the paper goes unchecked in the book shops, on the newsstands, and through the mails. In other places street sales have been permitted so long as the vendors refrain from quoting the references to the Jews in making sales. Restrictions of this sort appear to have been made effective in Detroit, in St. Louis, and in Columbus, Ohio. In Chicago, after allowing Mr. Ford's paper to be sold for weeks by the newsboys, who hawked it along the streets, the police have since stopped all street sales. The application of the restriction followed the appearance of a Chicago Jewish weekly, and a clash of rival newsboys; but there is a city ordi-

nance which would appear to shut out the Dearborn Independent merely because of its being published outside Chicago. Unless a paper is published in Chicago, the ordinance prohibits its sale by the corner newsstands in that city, and as these are the only authorized means of vending newspapers and periodicals on the streets, Chicago readers who wish to secure the Ford weekly appear to have no other recourse than to get it in bookstores or through the mails. Thus, as we are now informed by the acting corporation counsel, James W. Breen, "the police have absolute control of the streets of Chicago," and "this means they can run out a menace like the Dearborn Independent without any order from the Mayor or the city council."

No doubt it is right for the police to have absolute control of city streets. The police are charged with keeping the peace. To enable them to keep the peace they must be clothed with authority for direct action. So the first part of Mr. Breen's statement might give some basis for the action that has been taken in the cities; if sales of the Ford weekly have really occasioned disorder. But the exact purport of the second part of the statement is not so clear. How do the police establish the fact that the Dearborn Independent is a "menace," such as justifies them in running it out of town? If the judgment of the police authorities alone is operative in this phase of the matter, the policemen of the city are the censors of the reading matter of the inhabitants, at least in large part. In fact, it is difficult to see why the snap judgment of a policeman or a police official might not be sufficient to shut out any publication that might prove unwelcome in the eyes of an active minority of the people who happen to be walking about town. No doubt there is a class of publications, such as are forbidden the use of the mails because deemed to be of an indecent or subversive nature, against which this police censorship may well be invoked. But that it has been invoked against a paper like the Dearborn Independent, which circulates without the slightest question through the mails and is neither indecent nor subversive, raises a question as to whether police control of reading matter should not be subject, on occasion, to some sort of appellate authority. A readiness on the part of public authorities to restrict the sale of this Ford weekly, while finding no ready means of restricting the circulation of those Jewish publications which are, and have been for some time, responding to the Ford articles in terms of abusive epithet more often than with any plain statement of facts, may be worth remarking in this connection.

The persistent effort to suppress the Dearborn Independent by reason of its survey of Jewish activities, can hardly appear, to a fair-minded observer, as anything other than an effort to run away from the facts, instead of facing them. If the Ford articles describe activities that have no true basis, a proper quietus for them would seem to be a marshaling of the facts. But mere assertion is not enough. Neither is it enough to spread broadcast the notion that these articles are an attack upon a race. If they amount to anything at all, it is because they are a disclosure of something wrong. And wrong calls for correction, not for concealment or evasion. Before, therefore, the whole public can judge of the worth of the Ford articles, it needs to know what they actually contain. This is their justification for circulation through the usual channels that are open to periodicals, including newsstands as well as public libraries. The most reasonable dealing with the matter which has lately come to light is that of Dr. John H. Leete, director of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh. When Judge Josiah Cohen of the Common Pleas Court asked that that library should shut out the Dearborn Independent, Dr. Leete said: "It seems to me essential and self-evident that a public library must not refuse entry to any printed material of interest to the public which is not subversive of law and good government, or is not generally admitted to be injurious to our moral standards of living. The library must give equal and impartial audience to all sides of controversial questions, and must not be influenced either by the personal opinions of the librarian or by those of any other individual or group of individuals. Not only is this policy of an open forum essential in order that the library may fulfill its full service to the city, but any other policy would soon result in the denuding of our shelves." That seems to state the public interest very fairly.

University Decentralization in Ontario

FOR some years past two great movements in university education have been noticeable in many countries, but chiefly, perhaps, in the United States and Great Britain. They may be called the centralizing and the decentralizing movements. Both, up to a point, have their advantages. One university, fully equipped with the best teachers possible and the best facilities for instruction and study, is obviously much better than two universities ill equipped and inadequately staffed. On the other hand, where two universities, equally well provided, are possible, such an arrangement is obviously better, especially where large regions are concerned, than one central university, difficult, maybe, of access to students at a distance. Nevertheless, the way of the decentralizing idea has always been beset with opposition wherever it has been tried. Those who have made any study of the history of the "modern university" in Great Britain, for instance, cannot fail to be struck by the uphill task of such institutions as Leeds University or those of Manchester and Birmingham in seeking to establish their perfectly just claims to recognition. In the United States, a similar struggle went on, for some time, between the state university and the older foundations.

The latest field to be invaded by the decentralizing idea is the Canadian Province of Ontario. Now Ontario is a large place. Its area is considerably more than three times that of Great Britain, and its population is widely scattered. Until quite recently, Toronto was regarded, in a special sense, as the provincial university. Toronto is in receipt of a regular grant from the provincial exchequer, and there has gradually grown up around it a body of opinion unfavorable to anything in the nature of decentralization, and consequently to the extension of regular official aid to any other institution of the kind.

It happens, however, that Western University in London, situated amidst one of the most populous districts in the Province, has, for some time past, been obviously meeting a great need. Like many other universities of the kind, it passed through a very difficult time during the war, but the return of peace has found it more flourishing than ever, quite unable, in fact, to meet adequately the ever-increasing demand which is being made upon its resources. In these circumstances, Western University appealed, some time ago, to the provincial authorities for help. It asked for a capital sum of \$1,000,000 wherewith to erect new buildings and supply other physical needs of the university, whilst it further asked for a permanent maintenance grant of \$250,000 a year. There was, apparently, a good deal of opposition to these claims, but, in the end, the provincial government appointed a commission to inquire into the whole matter, with the result that Western is now assured, as, at any rate, a first installment of assistance, of a capital sum of \$800,000.

In recommending this grant the commission has not, as was evidently feared in certain quarters, recommended any reduction in the grants already made to Toronto, and in this way has emphasized the very important fact that decentralization should not mean impoverishment or impairment in any direction. In this case it simply means that Ontario is prepared to increase, by a considerable amount, its expenditures on education, and thus keep pace with the demand of the times. The decision of the commission is another victory for the theory of decentralization. As Dean Fox of Western very justly put it, a commission comprising men with leisure to investigate has unanimously recognized the contention that regional universities will place the benefit of higher education within reach of a greater number of students. This, of course, must always be the result of university decentralization when it is undertaken at the right time, and carried through in the right way.

Editorial Notes

IT is an interesting subject for discussion whether the O'Callaghan incident should be regarded as a joke, a scandal, or a nuisance. It has been through all these phases, and none of them to the particular credit of Washington. The Lord Mayor, who broke the laws of the country by landing as a stowaway, who by a stroke of the wand of a good fairy in the shape of a Secretary of Labor, found himself rated as an A. B., and who since then, owing to a senatorial courtesy, has been transmuted into a political refugee with no one in pursuit of him, continues to parade the country accompanied by admirers who, with equal enjoyment and humor, hand out leaflets denouncing anti-Irish propaganda. And the government? Well, the government has apparently assumed the skin of Brer Fox, and is sayin' 'nuthin' and layin' low.

WHY not to Mt. Everest as the crow flies, or, to be more explicit, as the aeroplane flies, in addition to the British expedition which is making stupendous preparations to scale the world's highest mountain on foot? The air route is being discussed in all seriousness because it seems to be an essential step before the feasibility of the expedition on foot can be proved. The distance from Calcutta by air is only 380 miles, from Delhi 560 miles. Mr. Rohlf, a pilot who has flown up six and a half miles, thinks the men selected for the flight could prepare the way for the expedition. They could discover whether the summit is a mere pinnacle, or a plateau hundreds of feet across, or a gradually sloping rounded surface. There is just a chance that it is a steeple of rock thousands of feet high. If so, the British expedition might just as well give up at the outset. Reading Mr. Rohlf, one feels that the man who ever stands on the highest point in the roof of the world will be a flier, and not a laborious user of "Shanks' mare." But Mr. Rohlf may be wrong. We all have our prejudices.

AFFABLE is a word that is seldom heard now, and when it does make its appearance it is not always in its right place, but it can retain its old-world flavor and still be applied to the conduct of Mr. Conway Davies, who acts as host for the British Empire to visitors and delegates to England. His official title is Secretary to the Hospitality Department, and right well he earns it, as anyone would testify who saw him greet the German delegates at Victoria station. He did it with a warmth and kindly solicitude that seemed to beg them to be at home at once, and that his only wish was to minister to their comfort. All arrangements for their accommodation and food were under his affable eye, and one is glad to know that the German visitors considered that the commissariat department rather overdid it. In fact, they begged to have less and not more supplies.

Few modern developments are more interesting to the student of history than the way in which roads are coming into their own again. For the last seventy years of last century, the tremendous development of the railway tended more and more to consign the road to the limbo of neglect. Then came the motor car, and now the road is entirely reinstated. So the farmers of Illinois are, today, found urging the development of "market roads" throughout the State. "Bad roads," declared a prominent member of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the other day, "add millions of dollars annually to the cost of producing and marketing farm products in Illinois." It is the same in many other states and countries besides Illinois.

THE artist who drew Napoleon with arms folded and squarely defying the world is responsible for many people's idea of the Dictator of France. In the same way, Mr. Augustus John's portrait of Colonel T. E. Lawrence seems to be the outstanding impression of the newly appointed Adviser on Arab Affairs to the British Colonial Office. Colonel Lawrence is in Arab dress, and he looks, taking him all in all, an Arab born. If not by race, he is certainly one by virtue of a great sympathy and a deep-reaching perception. Augustus John has given the English people a fair idea of one of their country's remarkable men.